

AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION ~ ~ ~ *Edward A. Duddy*

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AGRICULTURE IN
THE CHICAGO REGION

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AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION

By

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University of Chicago



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EDWARD A. DUDDY

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
June, 1929

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INTRODUCTION

The present study was undertaken as a part of the general program of community research being carried on by the Local Community Research Council of the University of Chicago, acting in co-operation with the Chicago Commonwealth Club and the Chicago Regional Planning Association.

The Community in this study is the Chicago Region, an area of some 7,817 square miles according to census estimates, within a radius of approximately 60 miles from Chicago. This area includes the following counties: in Illinois, Cook, Du Page, Grundy, Kane, Kendall, Lake, McHenry, Kankakee, Will; in Indiana, Lake, Porter, Laporte; in Wisconsin, Kenosha, Racine, Walworth.

Regional planning is a natural outgrowth of city planning. Just as city planning contemplates a right adjustment of all those physical facilities which furnish the basis of activities within the city limits, so regional planning aims to take account of those environmental conditions in the territory surrounding the city which may be potent in determining the character of city growth.

Regional planning is the attempt to direct the forces of economic competition for the use of land in the region about a city. Land area is the limiting factor. To what use shall it be put in order that the greatest number of people may derive from it the maximum of well-being? Dwellings must be built upon it to house the growing population. Transportation rights-of-way and highways must be provided for. Parks, playgrounds, and forest preserves must be reserved. Industrial sites must be made available. Not only present needs but also anticipated future needs must be taken care of. In this keen competition, what remains for agriculture and food supply? What should remain? What will be the probable future status of agriculture in such a region?

The present study aims at giving a picture of the use of land in the Chicago Region for agricultural purposes at the time when the 1925 census of agriculture was taken by the Bureau of the Census. A study dealing with the history of agriculture in the Region and the trends in the different types of production from 1840 to 1925 is in progress.¹

A principle of considerable importance is conceived to underlie both the present and all similar regional studies. This is no less than the scientific determination on some proper basis of a true metropolitan area or region. In the literature of "regional planning," the outline and limits of the metropolitan region are necessarily assumed by hypothesis. These boundaries may conveniently be defined in terms of political divisions or of an arbitrary radius about the city proper. Newspaper circulation, commuter service, suburban real estate development, satellite cities and

¹ R. H. Engle, "History and Trends of Agriculture in the Chicago Region."

towns, have all been taken as tentative bases for defining the area of influence of the metropolitan center.

There is need for checking and verifying by inductive tests the regional integrity of these arbitrarily assumed areas which are being made the basis of regional planning. There is some evidence of a desire to make these areas as large as possible regardless of whether there is any logical basis for treating the area as a unit. If planning is to become effective, it would seem quite essential that the different parts of the region being administered show a high degree of organic relationship. The present study of land use and the study of the historical trends of agriculture have as their common aim a testing of the present boundaries of the Chicago Region and of the organic relationships existing within these boundaries so far as rural and urban economic interests are concerned.

Aside from its value to the regional planner, the present study should be of considerable interest and value to the agricultural economist and to the directors of agricultural enterprises. It provides a more detailed view of land use in the region than has been before available, and it furnishes a base from which future changes may be measured. It seems unnecessary to point out in detail the possible uses to which the maps and the data may be put, but certainly the interests of the banker, the real estate man, and large city merchants are involved in the business side of agriculture. Local governmental officers may also be served. The geographer, the economist, and the sociologist will be able to use much of the data in checking field work and as information collateral to other related studies.

The method of reporting census data by counties did not seem sufficiently detailed to show the uses of land for agricultural purposes, especially in those counties where urban growth has been most pronounced. Therefore, a special tabulation was obtained from the Bureau of the Census of data of the 1925 census of agriculture on a township basis. There are 227 townships in the Region. Thus a comparable unit is secured which will make it possible to check future changes in the agriculture of the Region and to appraise the importance of agricultural use within township limits.

Not all the data of the 1925 census were so tabulated, but only such data as were thought necessary to determine the essential character of agriculture in different parts of the region. For a detailed presentation of the census data and statement of explanatory terms, see the Appendix (pp. 106-56).

In addition to the data as given in the census, certain quantitative relationships have been established to show the degree of importance of different types of agriculture in the various townships and the percentage relationships of the absolute quantities as given in the census. For example, approximate land area which is given in the census only by counties is given in the present study for each township. From land area as a basis, the percentage of total land area in farms for each township is calculated. Where types of land ownership are distinguished in the census by the relative number of acres operated under each type, the Appendix tables resolve these quantities into percentages.

In the data of crop production, acreage and amount of production given in the census are used to derive a production per acre for each township for each of the principal crops. This may be taken as a measure of the relative productiveness of different parts of the Region. Similarly are shown for each township the percentages of farm land in crops, in pasture, in woodland, and in "all other land." Crop land is further subdivided to show the percentages in wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, and potatoes.

Values of live stock, live-stock products, and crops cannot be shown by township, since the value figures reported by the census are on a county basis. These county-value figures were computed on the basis of average price or unit values by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and furnished by them to the Bureau of the Census. These unit values are the same throughout a county and in most cases cover a group of counties contiguous or similarly situated. In the diagram on page 81 the cumulated values of the different products of agriculture are shown for the Region.

TRENDS IN THE AGRICULTURE OF THE REGION¹

The history of agriculture in the Region may be divided into six rather distinct periods: (1) the period of pioneer development from the thirties to 1860, when wheat was the principal crop; (2) from 1860-80, the time of rapid expansion and adjustment to competition of new areas farther west; (3) the next twenty years, 1880-1900, during which a more gradual development and utilization of the land took place; (4) from 1900 to the war period, when the agriculture of the Region had reached a fairly stable condition with but few changes in adjustment to urban growth, principally that of Chicago and suburbs; (5) the war period, 1915-20, when effort was directed toward expanding and intensifying agricultural production to meet war needs; (6) the recent period 1920-25, which gives new evidence of urban encroachment and agricultural decline.

The decline in agriculture in the Region is not noticeable in all types of farming, nor do all parts of the Region show the same degree of retrogression. As might be expected, those counties nearest Chicago—Cook, Du Page, and Lake County in Illinois—are most affected.

Land area in farms has declined from 88.7 per cent of total area in 1900 to 84.9 per cent in 1920 and to 80.0 per cent in 1925. The number of farms reached a maximum in 1900. In 1925, the number of farms was less by 5,000 than in 1880.

The peak of live-stock production was reached in 1900. Since 1910, beef-cattle production has had marked fluctuation but shows a net decline. Dairy cattle show an increase, with a sharp rise after 1910. For the counties within 50 miles of Chicago, however, number of dairy cows per square mile of farm land has declined from 46.1 in 1900 to 42.8 in 1925.

Acreage in cereal production shows a relatively rapid increase from 1880 to 1900, with a very gradual rate of increase after that date to 1925.

Swine production reached a peak in 1900, since which time it has slowly de-

¹ Data for this section were contributed by R. H. Engle.

elined. Sheep and wool production have declined continuously since 1870. Horses and mules reached a peak in 1920, since when there has been a noticeable decline due to the introduction of the tractor and motor truck.

Dairy products in the Region have been changing in form from cheese and butter to whole-milk production. Butter made on farms has declined since 1880, and cheese production since 1870. Milk production in the 50-mile zone reached a peak in 1900, declined markedly in 1910 and 1920, but showed some tendency to recover in 1925. In the northern part of the Region beyond the 50-mile zone, milk production has increased markedly since 1900.

Apple-raising in the Region has declined from over 1,000,000 trees in 1890 to about 125,000 in 1925. Potato acreage shows little change from 1890 to 1920, with a decided decline since then. The trend of production of other vegetables, however, has been on the increase, with a sharp rise from 32,000 acres in 1920 to 96,000 in 1925.

From this it appears that all the major types of agriculture but cereal production, vegetable growing, and, except over a small part of the region, milk production have declined.

Farmers have been operating under the twofold pressure of urban expansion, with resulting increase in land values and the competition of cheaper, more productive farm lands from which supplies of food have been brought in to feed a rapidly growing population.

Producers are being forced into types of agriculture which are more resistant to these forces of competition. But even the production of market milk and green vegetables, which, because of their high degree of perishability, seem best adapted to a nearby market, is threatened by improvements in transportation which put distant areas of specialized production more and more on an equality with those near at hand. Curiously enough, the greatest protection is offered those producers of bulky products like the grains and hay. High freight-rates on these commodities operate much like a protective tariff against shipments from outside to the Chicago market. It is worth noting that cereal production in the region as a whole has yet to register a decline.

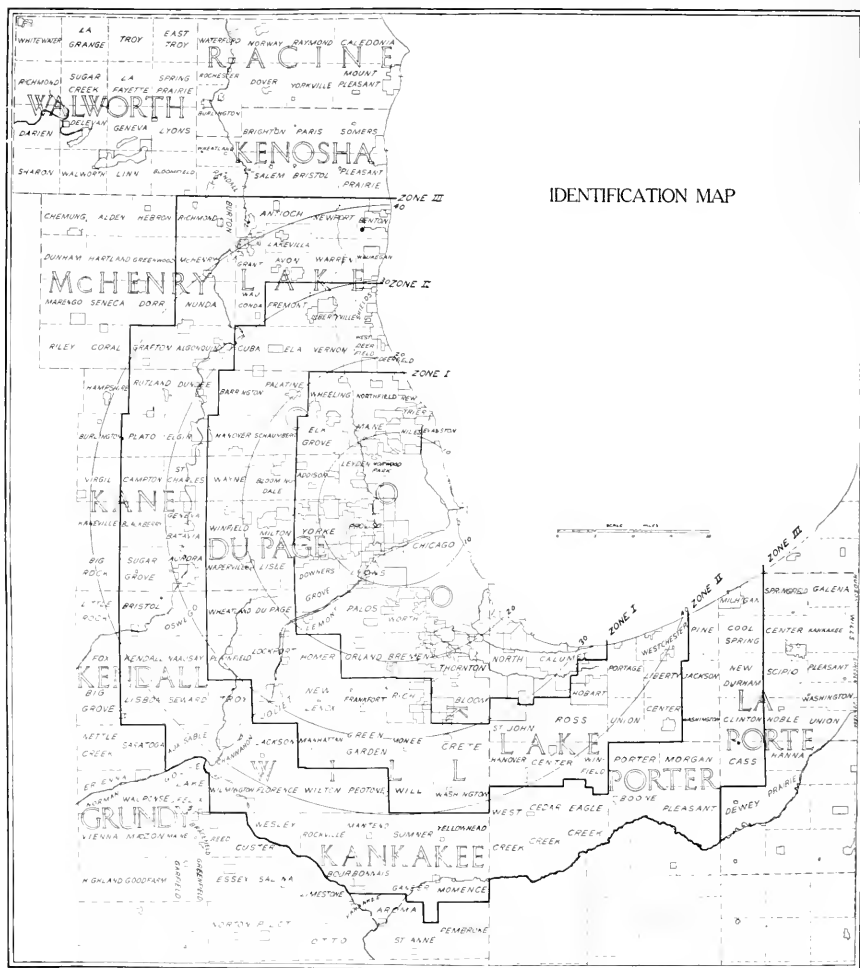
Diagram No. 4 on page 60 indicates the relative importance of the different types of production in the region. Reference to Diagram 8 on page 81 shows that but 39.85 per cent of the total value product of the region comes from the highly concentrated animal products, while the balance of 60.15 per cent is due to the bulky cereals.

Except for whole milk, there is little significance in this declining importance of a local supply so far as Chicago's food is concerned. With further improvements in transportation already upon us, the exploitation of new areas naturally adapted to specialized production will continue. Chicago is backed by the richest agricultural region in the world, the Mississippi Valley. So far as food supply is concerned, population may concentrate in Chicago in vastly greater numbers than are here today, without the prospect of food shortage or greatly increased costs of subsistence.

For the future one must look for continued dislocation of the types of farming carried on. The more intensive use of land near cities must encroach on the better class of grain and dairy farms as urban growth makes these nearby lands untenable. While the number of farms and total agricultural production in the Region must inevitably decline, there is no reason to suppose that the types of agriculture now carried on will not persist indefinitely.

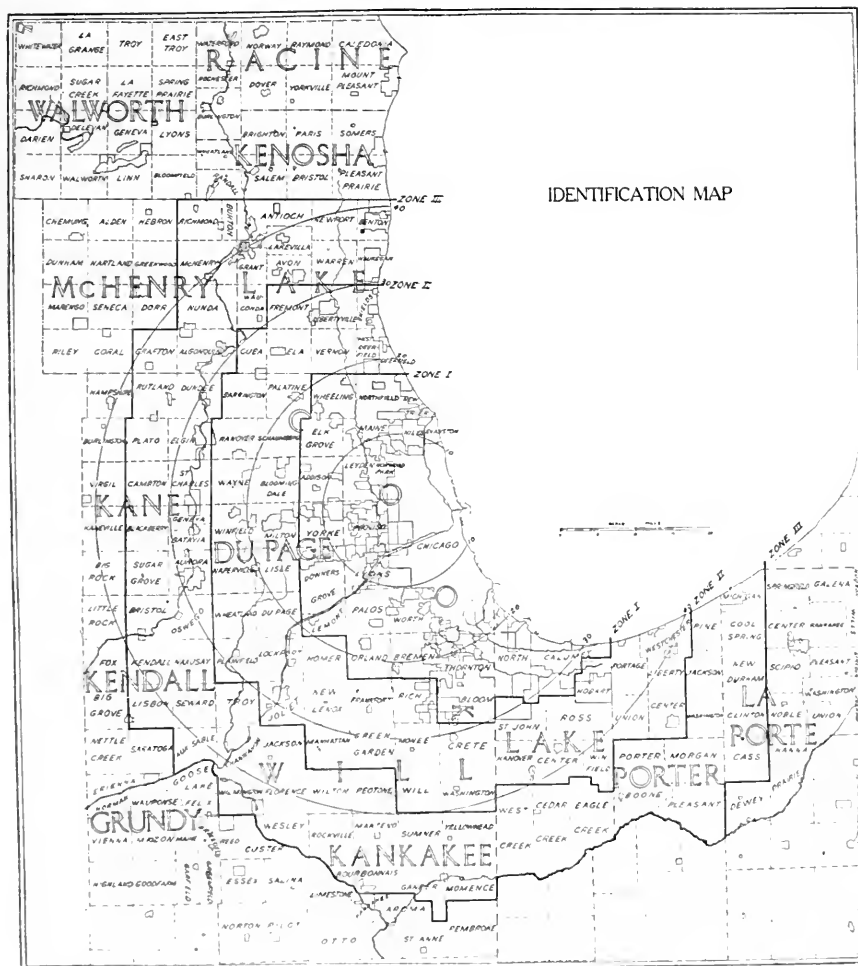
AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION

NO. 1. IDENTIFICATION MAP



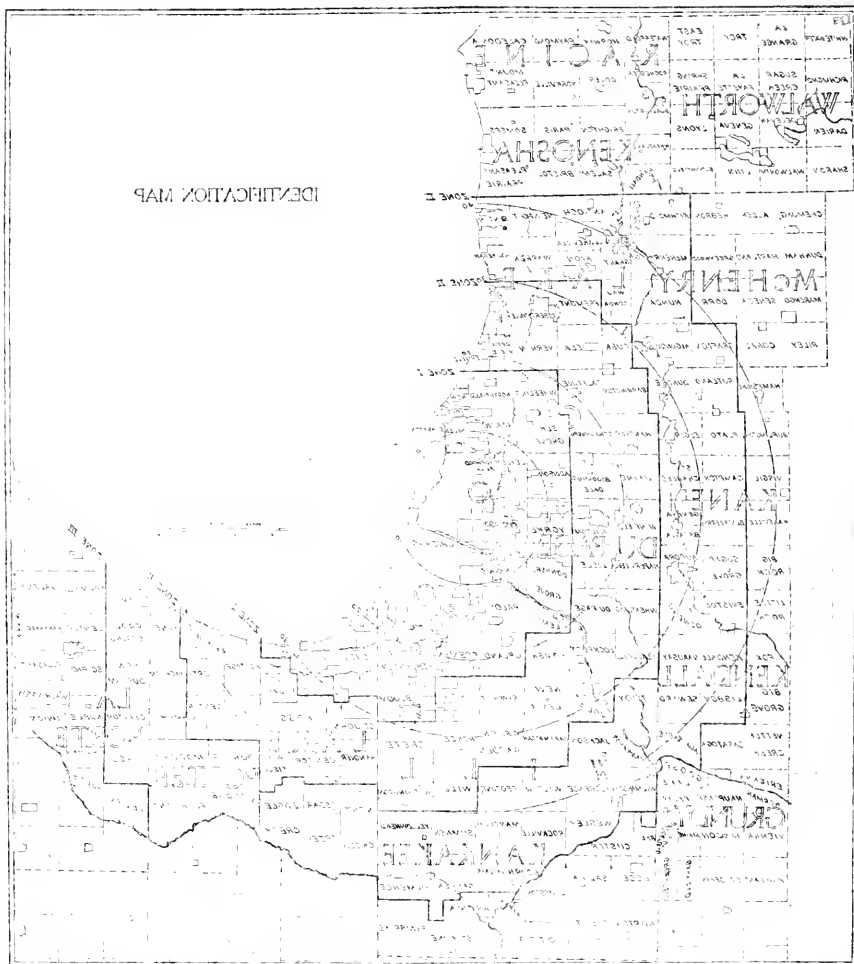
Township and county boundaries are shown in this map. The circular lines are drawn about a center point on Western Avenue, Chicago, in line with the mouth of the Chicago River. The heavy black lines following township boundaries describe distance zones in which the percentage of land area in farms varies. (See p. 30 for discussion.) Zone IV lies outside the boundary line indicating the limits of Zone III.

NO. 1. IDENTIFICATION MAP



Township and county boundaries are shown in this map. The circular lines are drawn about a center point on Western Avenue, Chicago, in line with the mouth of the Chicago River. The heavy black lines following township boundaries describe distance zones in which the percentage of land area in farms varies. (See p. 30 for discussion.) Zone IV lies outside the boundary line indicating the limits of Zone III.

NO. 1. IDENTIFICATION MAP



Zone 17 lies outside the boundary line indicating the limits of Zone III. Boundaries describe distance zones in which the percentage of land area in various zones (see p. 50 for discussion). Western Avenue (located in the north of the Chicago River) is shown in heavy black lines following township and county boundaries are shown in this map. The frontier lines are shown where a center point in

PART I
THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS



THE PHYSICAL CONDITIONS

The Chicago Region includes three counties in southern Wisconsin: Kenosha, Racine, and Walworth; nine counties in Illinois: Lake, McHenry, Cook, Du Page, Kane, Kendall, Grundy, Kankakee, and Will; three counties in Indiana: Lake, Porter, and Laporte.

These counties cover an area of approximately 7,800 square miles, lying roughly within a radius of 60 miles of the mouth of the Chicago River. The Chicago Region is at almost the exact geographical center of what physical geographers have called the "Central Lowland."

The strategic importance of its location is due to at least four facts: (1) In the Central Lowland is probably the richest agricultural belt in the world, and in the center of it lies the region of Chicago. (2) The general flatness of the Central Lowland has facilitated the rapid extension of railroad and highway lines with the minimum of expense and difficulty. (3) These railroads and highways concentrate on Chicago because east-and-west traffic is here compelled to turn southward around the head of Lake Michigan, thus meeting and crossing at this common, geographically determined focus. (4) The Continental Divide between the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence drainage systems crosses the region of Chicago. Therefore the region has the advantages of both systems, and profits by whatever improvements are made in either with respect to inland waterway development.¹

Six natural divisions are distinguished by Fryxell, all of which have more or less significance for agriculture. These divisions are: (1) the Lake Plain; (2) the Lake-Border Upland; (3) the Valparaiso Upland; (4) the Manteno Plain; (5) the Morris-Kankakee Basin; and (6) the Outer Upland.²

The chief characteristic of the Lake Plain is its extreme flatness, broken only by successive ridges 20, 40, and 60 feet above the surface of Lake Michigan. This Lake Plain is of slight significance to agriculture in the Region. In and near the cities located on this plain, fruit and vegetable farming are of some importance.

The Lake-Border Upland is part of a terminal moraine "characterized by a series of parallel north-south ridges separated by narrow strips of ground moraine. The ridges vary greatly in width and height, those farthest from the lake being wider and higher."³ Agriculturally, it is of secondary importance except as it is used for dairying and for fruits and vegetables. Dairying is important from Waukegan to the northern boundary of the Region, while the townships in Racine and Kenosha counties along the lake shore constitute a region of intensive fruit and vegetable farming, potatoes and strawberries being most important.

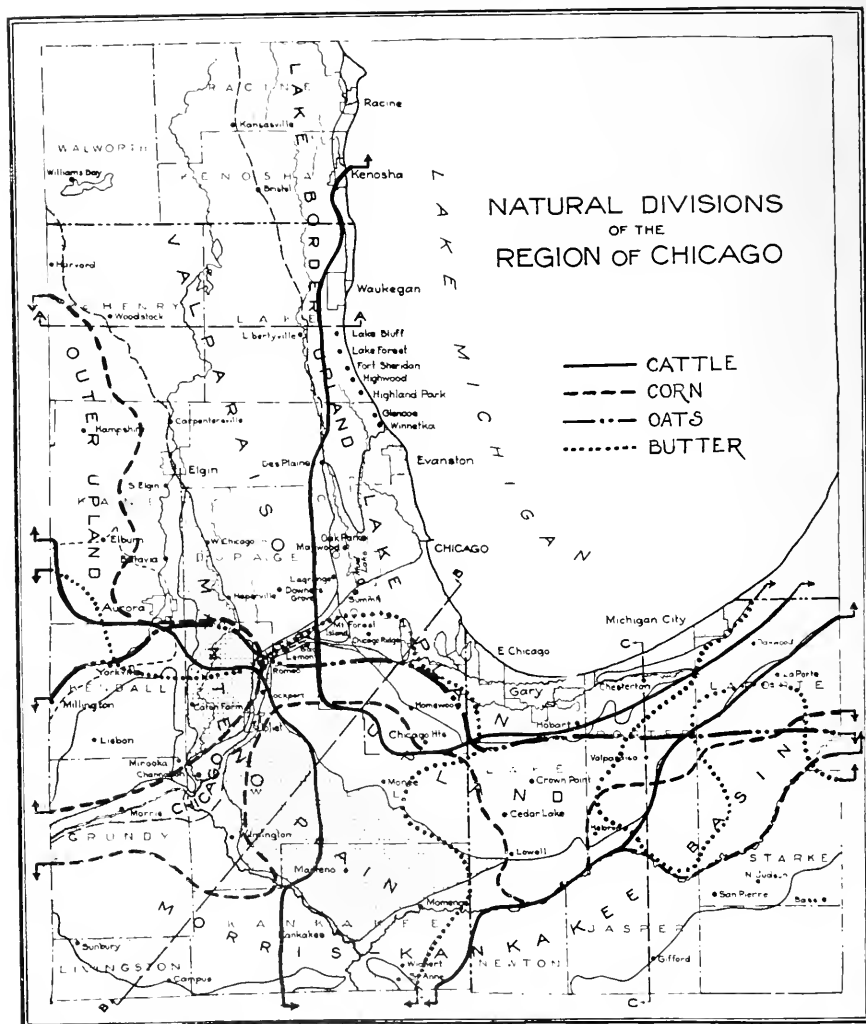
The Valparaiso Upland is a "broad, elevated belt of land" partly of moraine

¹ See Fryxell, *The Physiography of the Region of Chicago* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1927), p. 1, for a detailed statement of the physical facts about the Region. The following discussion is based on Fryxell and in part follows his phrasing.

² *Ibid.*, map, p. 3.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 16. The surface of the Lake-Border Upland varies from 60 to 200 feet above Lake Michigan.

NO. 2. THE REGIONS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION OF THE AREA



formation. The elevation varies from 700-750 feet in the middle portion to 900-1,140 feet in the northwest part in McHenry and Walworth counties. At a point 3 miles north of Williams Bay in Walworth County is the highest point in the Region, 1,140 feet.

There is much more diversity in the surface of the Valparaiso Upland. The northern portion is rugged and irregular, with numerous lakes. In the middle portion the topography is gently rolling in character. Near Valparaiso, in the southeastern portion, the elevation increases and there is a corresponding increase in ruggedness.¹

This region is important from an agricultural standpoint. Throughout its whole extent it is devoted to intensive dairy farming. The limits of cattle production are practically set by this region including part of the Lake-Border Upland in the northeastern part of the Chicago Region. It will be noted by reference to the map (p. 10) that the line of cattle production, and this means essentially dairy cattle, begins at the western edge of the Region at a point opposite Highland Park on the lake shore. The line extends south and east. A similar line begins at the northeast corner of the Region in Racine County and extends south and east to the Michigan line. The area between these two lines is the area where dairy cattle and milk production prevail. The outlines of this area conform in a striking manner to the boundaries of the Valparaiso Upland.

The Manteno Plain is a crescent-shaped area lying between the Valparaiso Upland on the east and the Morris-Kankakee Basin on the south and west. The surface of the plain descends from 750 feet above sea-level south of Elgin to 650 feet at the eastern end just across the Illinois-Indiana state line at Lowell. In the northern portion the plain is basin-shaped; in the southern part the slope is toward the Kankakee River.

Agriculturally this plain is important for corn, oats, and wheat production. The southeastern part is also devoted to dairying—butter production, rather than market milk, furnishing the chief outlet to market. In parts of the area, swine production is important.

The line of oats production strikes across the lower half of the Region, beginning at the western edge just south of Yorkville, and extending east irregularly to the east boundary of Laporte County. South of this line oats are grown in quantity. North of this line barley seems to take the place of oats in the rotation.

The Morris-Kankakee Basin consists of Morris Basin, "a flat, saucer-shaped depression at the west end, and the Kankakee Basin, the broad valley of the Kankakee River at the east end." The Basin is from 15 to 25 miles wide but narrows to 4 miles at Kankakee. While Morris Basin lies almost entirely within the Chicago Region, much of the Kankakee Basin is south of the Kankakee River and outside the region being studied.

The Basin slopes from east to west, with elevations from 550 to 750 feet above

¹ Fryxell, *op. cit.*, pp. 22-23.

sea-level. Much of the surface of Morris Basin is lower than Lake Michigan. In Indiana, the entire width of the Basin is covered with sand; gravel ridges also appear. There is much undrained land east from Kankakee County to Laporte County. Where the soil has been drained, corn and hay are raised. Swine production is combined with corn in the southern parts of Porter and Laporte Counties, while dairying, potatoes, and fruits are found in a belt extending north and east through the center of these counties. Morris Basin is distinctly a corn-growing section. Swine are combined with corn in the farming practice.

The Outer Upland is the third and outermost of the three concentric uplands that occur in the Region. The main part of the upland lies outside the Chicago Region, but it cuts in along the west side of McHenry County, covering all of Kane and the northern half of Kendall County. Small portions reappear in Kankakee County and in the southeast corner of Laporte County.

In the northern portion of the Upland, altitudes range from 600 in the south end to 1,050 feet west of Elgin at the Wisconsin-Illinois state line. Most of this northern section is 800 feet or more above sea-level. The Upland in its northern part is crossed by several east-west ridges. In the southern portion, west of Aurora, it is a flat plain 15 miles wide and about 700 feet above sea-level.

It is this Outer Upland which is ideally suited to most types of agriculture, and it is on lands in this area that production is heaviest and farming most diversified. This is in marked contrast to other parts of the Region, where production is spotty and uneven due to poorer soil conditions. Only a small part of the entire Region is in this Outer Upland.

The line of corn production begins at the west side of McHenry County and extends south following the Outer Upland until it swings east at a point near Aurora. From a point south of Naperville it extends irregularly south and east, following the southern edge of the Valparaiso Upland until Laporte County is reached. While corn is raised almost everywhere in the Region, acreage and production are heaviest west and south of the line just described (see map, p. 10).

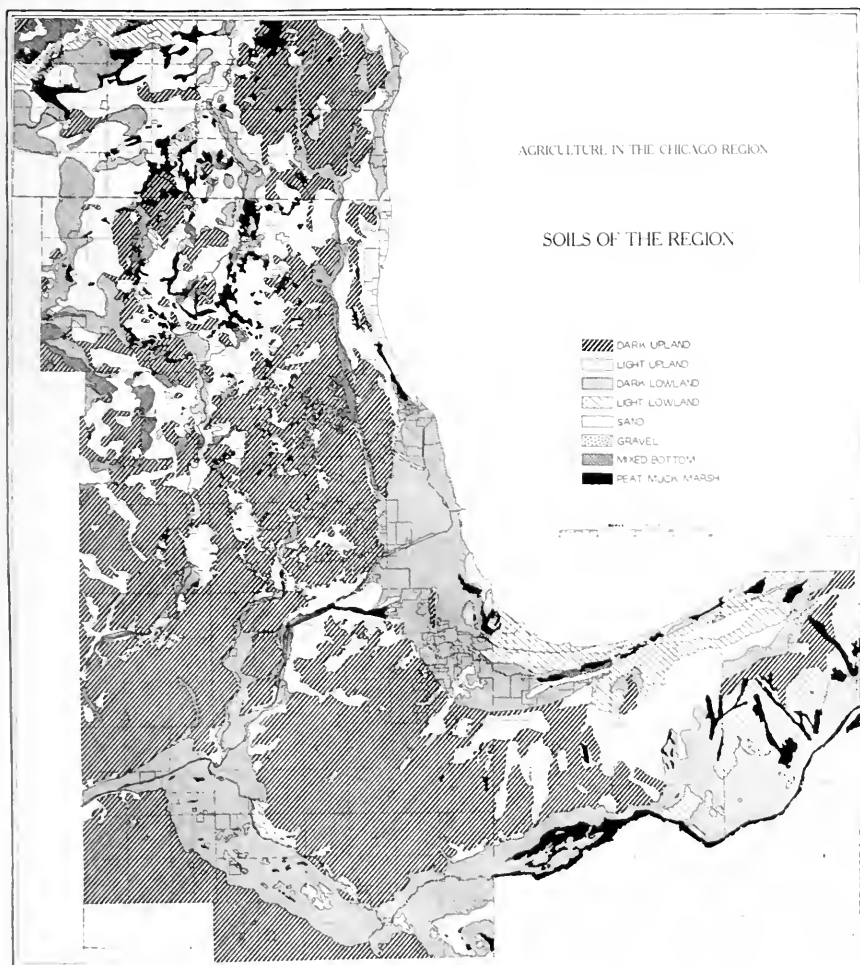
The area south of a line extending from Yorkville east to the Illinois-Indiana line, and south to the limits of the Region, manufactures butter on farms rather than sending whole milk or cream to market. In this respect this area is in sharp contrast to the dairy industry of the Valparaiso Upland generally, except in the southeastern part. Areas of intensive production of chickens and eggs are closely adjacent to Chicago. In these latter instances the specialization in areas seems to depend on other than physical factors.

SOILS OF THE REGION¹

In attempting to describe the soils of the Chicago region, a difficulty arises from the present lack of uniformity in the science of soil classification and nomenclature. It has been necessary, in making the generalized soil map on page 13, to use as

¹ This discussion of soils was contributed by R. U. Engle.

NO. 3. THE SOILS OF THE REGION



source material reports¹ and maps prepared by five different agencies. These were the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils; the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station; the Wisconsin College of Agriculture; the Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey; and the Indiana State Department of Geology. In some instances there was an overlapping of surveys. For Will County, Illinois, there are two reports, one by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, and another by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. For Lake and Porter counties in Indiana, and for Racine, Kenosha, and Walworth counties in Wisconsin, the state and federal agencies co-operated in making the survey and publishing the report. For Laporte County, Indiana, the only report available was one published in the 1911 report of the State Department of Geology.

These various reports differ in system of soil classification and nomenclature. The report for Will County, Illinois, was made under the early system of classification used by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils; while the report of the Wisconsin and Indiana counties, published by the same agency, have used a much later and more detailed system. For the Wisconsin counties there was also published a separate report by the state, using an older and less detailed classification. It was thought this would avoid a good deal of confusion on the part of farmers who had become accustomed to the older system. The Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, conducting its soil surveys independently of the Federal Bureau, used a similar system of classification but quite a different system of nomenclature. As an example of the confusion in terminology, the early "Miami² series" of the Federal Bureau of Soils was subdivided later into "Miami" and "Bellefontaine." But the state report of Wisconsin does not follow this change. The Illinois name for this series is "yellow-gray silt loam."

To correlate the descriptive names under the various systems of nomenclature for the same type of soil, the literary description of the soil types in the reports was depended upon in the main. To supplement this, the writer, together with Mr. Charles Born, who spent a number of years making actual soil surveys for both the Illinois Experiment Station and for the United States Bureau of Soils, made a field survey on both sides of the Wisconsin-Illinois line from Lake Michigan into MeHenry County. They made a careful comparison of every type of soil mapped by both the Illinois Station and the Federal Bureau of Soils along this border. This greatly helped to translate one system into the other, and all of them into that adopted for the generalized simplified map of this study.

¹ *Illinois Experiment Station, Soil Report No. 9, "Lake County Soils"; ibid. No. 13, "Kankakee County Soils"; ibid. No. 16, "Du Page County Soils"; ibid. No. 17, "Kane County Soils"; ibid. No. 21, "McHenry County Soils"; ibid. No. 26, "Grundy County Soils"; U.S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Soils, "Soil Survey of Will County, Illinois"; ibid., "Soil Survey of Lake County, Indiana"; ibid., "Soil Survey of Porter County, Indiana"; ibid., "Soil Survey of Kenosha and Racine Counties, Wisconsin"; "Soil Survey of Walworth County, Wisconsin"; *Wisconsin Geological and Natural History Survey, Bulletin 56B, "Soil Series 29, Racine and Kenosha Counties, Wisconsin"; ibid., Bulletin 56C, "Soil Series 30, Walworth County, Wisconsin"; and Report of the Department of Geology, State of Indiana, Vol. XXXVI - 1911.**

² The Federal Bureau of Soils chooses the names for their soil series from name of the locality where it was first recognized.

To give, then, a description of the soils of the Chicago Region, it has been necessary to study all these reports, to analyze their varying scientific language and translate the whole into such generalized terms that one system of classification could be used for the whole territory. Such a description, however, is not offered as a substitute for the fundamental reports upon which it is based. For information concerning the character of the soil on a particular farm, the original surveys must be consulted. But to give one a general conception of the relative importance, agriculturally, of the soils in the different parts of the region, the generalized soil map (see No. 3) is valuable.

In making this generalized classification, the following standard of a desirable agricultural soil was kept in mind: (1) The soil must contain in sufficient abundance for proper plant growth all the chemical elements agricultural plants need to obtain from the soil. These are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium—three that are sometimes deficient in soils—and iron, sulphur, calcium, and magnesium—present in abundant quantities in all ordinary soils. (2) It must be of such physical composition as to furnish with fairly easy tillage a suitable bed for the seed and roots of plants. (3) It must lay in such a way that together with its chemical and physical composition it will retain sufficient moisture and drain off excess water. (4) It must contain a suitable bacterial population working on both the chemical and physical makeup of the soil to the benefit of plant growth. Some soils require inoculation with certain symbiotic bacteria before legumes can thrive. Except for this instance, desirable bacterial life is assumed where there is a proper amount of organic matter in the soil.

In the detailed government soil surveys many degrees of difference are recognized and reported. In this study, all the soils of the Chicago Region are classified in eight groups which have marked differences in their agricultural value. These groups are: (1) cumulose soils, (2) dark upland, (3) light upland, (4) dark lowland, (5) light lowland, (6) mixed bottom lands, (7) sand, (8) gravelly soils.

Peat and muck soils are cumulose soils, and, as the name indicates, are formed by accumulations of organic matter in wet places. Where luxuriant marsh vegetation fell into water, or where it was too wet for plant life totally to decompose, these soils were formed. In peat, some of the vegetable forms are still distinguishable; but in muck soils, decomposition has gone so far that the forms of the original organic matter have been entirely obliterated. Some other materials may have been added from other sources—usually water-borne sediment. The result is a smooth, shiny black soil, characteristically high in nitrogen and low in potassium. Peat, as compared with the common form of rich, black clay loam, has about five times as much nitrogen, about the same amount of phosphorus, and one-tenth the potassium in the same volume of material. Where properly drained, fertilized with potassium, and near a good market, this soil is very valuable for truck gardens. Peat and muck soils are fairly definite, show little variability, are easily recognized, and have practically the same specifications and name in all the reports of soil surveys in the area, by whatever agency made.

Another class of soils about which there is some agreement in classification is

the sand group. There is not much difference in opinion here, although there exists some difference in names, such as "dune sand," "beach sand," "light Plainfield sand," etc. These are indicated as merely "sand" in the map on page 13. As sand has other material added, however, the character may be sufficiently changed to warrant some differentiating names being assigned. There are border-line cases which might be classed with either the sand or light alluvial group. Sand, of course, has either very slight agricultural value or none at all. Occasionally it can be used for farming by special, often expensive, treatment. The addition of organic matter is the first step in its improvement.

Some small areas of gravelly soils have been given special recognition on the map. Examples of these are in the rough glacial district of Wisconsin. The Rodman group is classified here. When these soils support any vegetation at all, it is only rather scanty pasture and a few hardy trees.

The remaining soils, practically the only ones of agricultural importance, fall into two main classes, lowland and upland. The division is based largely on origin. The lowland are typically soils of water origin—the terrace, alluvial soils, which may have been old lake beds; or soil deposited by flowing water in comparatively recent time or in the glacial era. These alluvial soils may be along present streams which now overflow their banks or formerly did so, or they may have been built up by an ancient stream. Later drainage may give this type here and there some of the features of prairie upland soil.

The lowland soils are exceedingly variable and their classification least satisfactory. Although many different varieties are recognized by soil scientists, they have all been put in this classification into one of three groups based largely on color, the best offhand indicator of agricultural excellence. These are the dark lowland or terrace soil, the light lowland, and the mixed bottom lands. The mixed-bottom-land group resembles the dark lowland more than the light lowland. Many of these soils are so variable and come by washings from so many sources that perhaps the classification of "mixed bottom" so often used in the Illinois reports is as truly descriptive and justifiable as any. Regardless of present appearances, subsequent floods may deposit a soil sufficiently different to change entirely the present soil formation.

Areas that have received soil from good mother-soils, or that have accumulated deposits of lowland vegetation, have been considered usually as of the "dark" variety, leaving to the "light" classification only those soils made up of old sand beaches, old lake beds which have been but a short time, if any, in the shallow-marsh stage, the outwashes of streams flowing beneath the glacial ice sheets, or those bottom lands which received deposits from distinctly inferior light-colored parent-soils. As a rule, except for the border-line cases, this class is quite distinct.

Drainage is the most important factor to be considered in judging the agricultural value of these lowland soils. Where adequately drained and out of danger of overflow during the growing season, these soils do not differ greatly in producing ability from those of similar chemical and physical composition on the uplands.

The remaining divisions, the dark prairie and the light-timbered classes of the upland regions, contain the lands of greatest agricultural importance, both from the standpoint of total area and value per acre, although in the latter respect, the better-drained areas of the dark lowlands or terrace soils compare well with the dark upland prairies. The upland soils are of glacial origin, being masses of glacial till and drift, much of the better portions being ground from the limestone rock over which the glacier moved. They, therefore, like characteristic glacial till, form a rather conglomerate mass, containing sand, gravel, and frequently large stones and boulders. Soil depth varies from where a pre-glacial valley was filled to where a pre-glacial hill was scraped off. At edges of the receding glacier are moraines, which are hills of glacial till.

The parent material of the best of these soils was limestone rock, but subsequent history has also had a very great influence on their present character. The chief factors that have operated in subsequent history are the type of vegetation the soil has supported and the action of water. Prairie vegetation, mostly annual grasses, seems to deposit organic matter faster than forest vegetation. In the former case the entire plant annually returns to the soil and many fine roots fill the surface soil. But in the case of forests, found mostly in the hilly regions, leaf mold alone is the chief source of organic matter. The prairies seem to accumulate organic matter faster in spite of fires that frequently destroy the surface growth.

The action of water also has had a great influence on the present character of this type of soil. If the area has been poorly drained, not only has a more luxuriant marsh vegetation been thereby fostered, but larger proportions of the growth have been preserved in the soil and not wasted away in the process of decay or burned by fires. On the other hand, the more efficient the drainage, the faster has been the loss of limestone. This, of course, for the type of farming followed most successfully at present in which the sweet-land legumes are so important, reduces the agricultural value of such land.

As a result we have two main types of upland soils; the dark prairie type, and the light type usually timbered at the time of settlement. Of these the dark type is much the more valuable. When most of this area was first settled, the importance of forest supplies, such as wood and lumber, accessibility to water transportation overland transportation being undeveloped, and the poorly drained, marshlike character of many of the prairies influenced the pioneers to choose the light-colored timbered uplands in preference to the now more greatly prized dark prairie soils.

The following outline shows how the different soil types indicated on the federal and state maps for the various counties have been grouped into the eight classes distinguished in this study. Under upland soils are grouped the 700, 900, 1000, 1100, and 1200 series of the Illinois system.¹ As a rule the dark upland contains all the

¹ The Illinois series of numbers indicating the origin of soil found in the Chicago Region are

0001 - Residual

700 - Iowan glaciation

[Note continued on page 18]

types designated in the Illinois county maps as "upland prairie," and the light upland those called "upland timbered." The lowland group includes the "terrace soils" of the Illinois reports, which are put in the dark or light lowland, according as the type represents a heavy, rich soil, or the light-colored, usually poorer soil. Some soil types appear in more than one group. This is explained by the fact that there are differences in the description given soils of the same type name in the various reports. For instance, some of the types in the Wisconsin state report include a wider range of soil than is true of the type given the same name in Indiana or even in the federal report for the same Wisconsin county. Sometimes, also, a soil type's location has affected its classification. A Clyde that is among other upland soils has been classed as "dark upland"; while if low and perhaps poorly drained, or along a stream, it has been placed under "dark lowland."

1. *Cumulose soils:*

Illinois survey:

- Muck
- Peaty loam
- Deep peat
- Medium peat on clay
- Medium peat on sand
- Shallow peat on clay
- Peat on sand
- Peat on rock

Federal survey:

- Peat
- Muck
- Kankakee marsh¹

2. *Dark upland:*

Illinois survey (upland prairie):

- Brown sandy loam
- Brown silt loam
- Brown silt loam—
 - On clay
 - On light clay
 - On drift
 - On calcareous drift
 - On calcareous plastic drift
 - On gravel
- Black clay loam
- Black clay loam on calcareous drift

900—Early Wisconsin moraines

1000—Late Wisconsin moraines

1100—Early Wisconsin intermorainal area

1200—Late Wisconsin intermorainal area

1500—Terrace soils, i.e., river terrace (no series has yet been published for the Lake Michigan terraces)

1400—Swamp and bottom land

¹ In Laporte County, Indiana Department of Geology Survey.

Brown-gray silt loam on tight clay

Brown-gray clay loam on tight clay

Federal survey (Wisconsin and Indiana):

Brown soil:

Carrington loam

Carrington clay loam

Carrington silt loam

Carrington sandy loam

Waukesha loam¹

Waukesha silt loam²

Black soil:

Clyde silt loam

Clyde silty clay loam

3. *Light upland:*

Illinois survey (upland timber):

Yellow-gray silt loam

Yellow-gray silt loam

Yellow-gray sandy loam on gravel

Yellow silt loam

Yellow sandy loam

Brownish yellow-gray silt loam

Brownish yellow-gray silt loam—

On drift

On calcareous drift

Federal survey (Wisconsin and Indiana):

Miami loam

Miami silt loam

Miami clay loam

Miami fine sandy loam³

Fox loam⁴

Superior fine sandy loam⁴

Crosby silt loam⁵

4. *Dark lowland:*

Illinois survey:

Lake Michigan Terrace soils in Cook County:

Black clay loam

Drab clay loam

Black mixed loam on rock

Brown silt loam

Brown silt loam on rock

Brown sandy loam

Dark lowland in Indiana

Dark lowland in Porter County

Light lowland in Walworth County

¹ In Racine and Kenosha counties.

² In Porter County.

Brown sandy loam on rock
 Brown fine sandy loam
 Brown fine sandy loam on rock

Other Illinois terrace soils (1500 series):

Black clay loam
 Black silt loam
 Brown silt loam
 Brown silt loam over gravel
 Brown silt loam on gravel
 Brown silt loam over sand or gravel
 Brown sandy loam
 Brown sandy loam over gravel
 Brown sandy loam on gravel

Federal survey (Wisconsin and Indiana):

Clyde clay loam¹
 Clyde fine sandy loam
 Maumee loam
 Maumee silty clay loam
 Maumee fine sandy loam
 Maumee loamy fine sand
 Newton loam
 Newton silt loam
 Newton fine sandy loam
 Newton loamy fine sand
 Wabash fine sandy loam
 Waukesha loam²
 Waukesha silt loam³
 Waukesha fine sandy loam
 Waukesha fine sand
 Fox silt loam
 Fox gravelly loam
 Plainfield loamy sand⁴
 Superior clay loam⁵
 Griffin fine sandy loam
 Colona sandy loam⁶
 Kankakee marsh-land soil⁷

5. *Light lowland:*

Illinois survey:

Lake Michigan terrace soils in Cook County:
 Yellow-gray silt loam

¹ In Wisconsin Clyde series includes Maumee and Newton.

² In Lake and Porter counties, Indiana.

⁴ Four hundred forty-eight acres, Lake County, Indiana.

³ In Porter County.

⁵ Three hundred twenty acres, Racine County.

⁶ Laporte county. On the adjoining portions of Porter County this is called "Newton loam" and "Plainfield loam."

⁷ Laporte County (Indiana State Department of Geology Survey).

Yellow-gray silt loam on rock
 Yellow-gray sandy loam
 Yellow-gray sandy loam on rock

River terrace soils (1500 series):

Brownish yellow-gray loam over sand or gravel¹
 Yellow-gray silt loam over gravel
 Yellow-gray silt loam on gravel
 Yellow-gray sandy loam over gravel
 Yellow-gray sandy loam on gravel

Federal survey (Wisconsin and Indiana):

Fox loam²
 Fox silt loam²
 Fox silt loam, deep phase²
 Fox fine sandy loam²
 Plainfield loam
 Plainfield fine sandy loam
 Plainfield fine sand³
 Miami fine sandy loam⁴
 Homer silt loam⁵
 Lucas loam
 Lucas silt loam
 Lucas fine sandy loam
 Coloma sandy loam
 Coloma fine sand
 Coloma sand
 Calumet fine sand

6. *Mixed bottom:*

Illinois survey (Bottom land, 1400 series):

Mixed loam
 Mixed loam first bottom⁶
 Mixed brown loam
 Black clay loam⁷
 Black mixed loam

Federal survey:

Clyde loam⁸
 Clyde clay loam⁸

7. *Sand:*

Illinois survey:

Lake Michigan terrace:
 Sand
 Beach sand

¹ Kendall County

² Walworth County.

³ In Wisconsin; too small to show as "sand."

⁴ In Indiana classified as "light upland."

Indiana

⁶ Cook County.

⁷ Kendall County; too small to show in map.

⁸ Walworth County.

Dune sand
 Rock outcrop¹
 Quarry mine dump¹

Other terrace:

Dune sand

8. *Gravelly soils:*

Illinois survey:

Gravelly loam²
 Gravelly loam³
 Stony loam

Federal survey:

Rodman gravelly loam⁴

SOILS MAP

This classification of the eight general types of soil found in the Chicago Region is the basis upon which the soil map (p. 13) is made. From the map it is noticeable that the cumulose soils are found most frequently in the glacial-lake area in the northern part of the Region, some along the former shore lines of Lake Michigan in northern Indiana, and much in the Kankakee Basin. The terrace soils, naturally, are usually found along the drainage system—along all streams, and, in especially extensive areas, in the Kankakee Basin. There are extensive areas of the light-terrace and sand soils bordering Lake Michigan, especially at the southern end. Some of these areas lie along the shores in the northern part of the Region. The uplands, being largely glacier placed, are the marks left by the action of those ice movements. The light uplands are practically the same as the hills and moraines left by the glaciers. These uplands begin with the Valparaiso moraine between Lake Michigan and the Kankakee basin in Indiana, and from there extend in large areas to the northwestern part of the Region. Interspersed between these morainal hills of light upland are frequent areas of dark upland or prairie lands. There is an important area of dark upland in the central part of the eastern half of the Wisconsin portion of the Region, Kenosha and Racine counties taken together. But the most important and extensive area of this class of soil is in the southwestern portion of the Region, beginning with Du Page county, the lower half of Kane, and most of Kendall, Grundy, and Will counties, and Kankakee County with the exception of the wide area of the Kankakee Basin.

Truck farming is found largely on the cumulose soils, the dark soils, or the better of the quick, early, sandy soils, which are near the city markets or along roads leading thereto. Dairying is extensive in the morainal and intermorainal areas of Indiana and in the rest of the Region lying north of the latitude of northern Indiana. The grain, live-stock, and general farming area is largely coextensive with the dark

¹ Too small to show in map.

² Light terrace, 1590.

³ Light uplands, 1090, 1290.

⁴ Wisconsin.

prairie region of the southwestern portion. Into this rich area another type of farming is coming. As Chicago has grown, it has crowded away many of the truck gardeners, who now are moving to farms favorably situated with reference to transportation facilities in this southwestern part of the Region.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM

The northern part of the Region is drained by the Fox and Des Plaines rivers. The Fox River has its source in southern Wisconsin and drains the Outer Upland. All its important tributaries lie on the west side, and the valley of the Fox River is very narrow throughout its length. The Fox empties into the Illinois River below the mouth of the Des Plaines River outside of the Region.

The Des Plaines River rises near the boundary of Racine and Kenosha counties and flows south through the Lake-Border Upland, draining a long narrow basin, 90 miles long and 15 miles wide. It turns west at Riverside through a broad valley and joins the Kankakee below Joliet to form the Illinois River.

The Kankakee River drains the Morris-Kankakee Basin. Tributaries of this river are small, except the Iroquois from the south. The fall of the Kankakee is very gradual and drainage is imperfect along its banks, especially through Indiana. Mazon Creek drains the Morris Basin and flows into the Illinois River south of the mouth of the Kankakee.

The Illinois River is the principal stream in the drainage system, but only about 20 miles at the head of the river lies within the Region. Its major tributaries for this part of its course all lie within the Chicago Region, however. The drainage basins of these tributaries have the following areas:¹

	Square Miles
Des Plaines (including the Du Page River, 326 square miles)	1,392
Kankakee	5,146
Aux Sable Creek	218
Mazon Creek	540
Fox River	2,700
Chicago River	226
Total	10,222

CLIMATE

The climate of the Chicago Region is conditioned by its nearness to Lake Michigan. Extremes of heat and cold are not so marked as in the interior. The average annual mean temperature varies but slightly over the entire Region — from 47.2° F. at Antioch, Illinois, and 47.4° at Racine, Wisconsin, to 50.3° at Whiting, Indiana. Maximum temperatures come in July and range from an average of 79.7° at Chicago to 87.9° at Ottawa, Illinois. Minimum temperature comes in January and February.

¹ Fryxell, *op. cit.*, p. 19.

The minimum average temperatures range from 8.9° at Watertown, Wisconsin, to 19.6° at St. Joseph, Michigan.¹

The range between high and low temperatures for the year is greatest (73.6°) at Antioch, Illinois, and least (52.9°) at St. Joseph, Michigan. For purposes of agricultural production, temperature conditions may be said to be practically uniform over the entire Region.

PRECIPITATION

The average annual precipitation varies from 29.74 inches at Racine, Wisconsin, to 35.58 inches at Rockford, Illinois. The average over the Region is well above 30 inches. Rainfall is well distributed, about one-third of the total coming during the three months of the growing season, May, June, and July. For agricultural purposes the supply is ample.

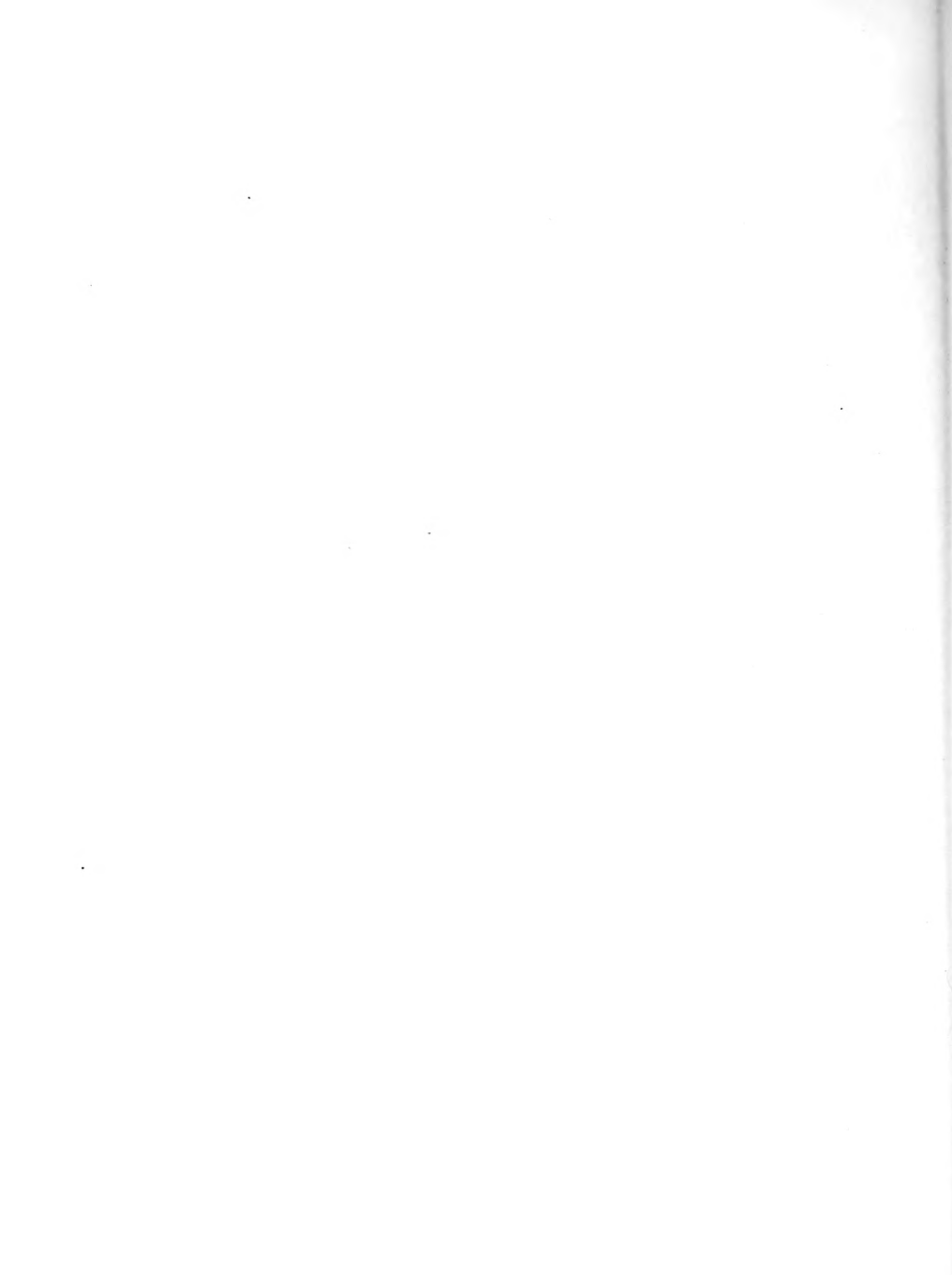
AVERAGE LENGTH OF GROWING SEASON²

The number of frost-free days is indicated by the average date of the last killing frost in the spring and the first killing frost in the autumn, as given in the tables for different parts of the Region. The range is fairly great, from a minimum of 144 days at Sycamore, Illinois, to a maximum of 183 days at Chicago. While the average season is ample for the types of agriculture conducted in the Region, this average may occasionally be reduced to a minimum with resulting heavy losses, as indicated in the table giving dates of the latest killing frost in the spring and the earliest killing frost in the autumn.

¹ St. Joseph is outside the Region but is taken as indicative of conditions at Michigan City and that part of the Region east of the lake.

² Data of temperature, precipitation, and length of growing season are from U. S. Dept. of Agric. Weather Bureau, Chicago Office. See Table 11 in Appendix for detailed data.

PART II
THE USE OF THE LAND



LAND USE IN THE CHICAGO REGION

Total land area divides in such a way as to show the predominance of agricultural use of land in the Region. Total crop land with 57.9 per cent of the area is in contrast to 16.9 per cent of pasture land—a not unexpected relationship when the importance of winter milk production in the Region is considered.

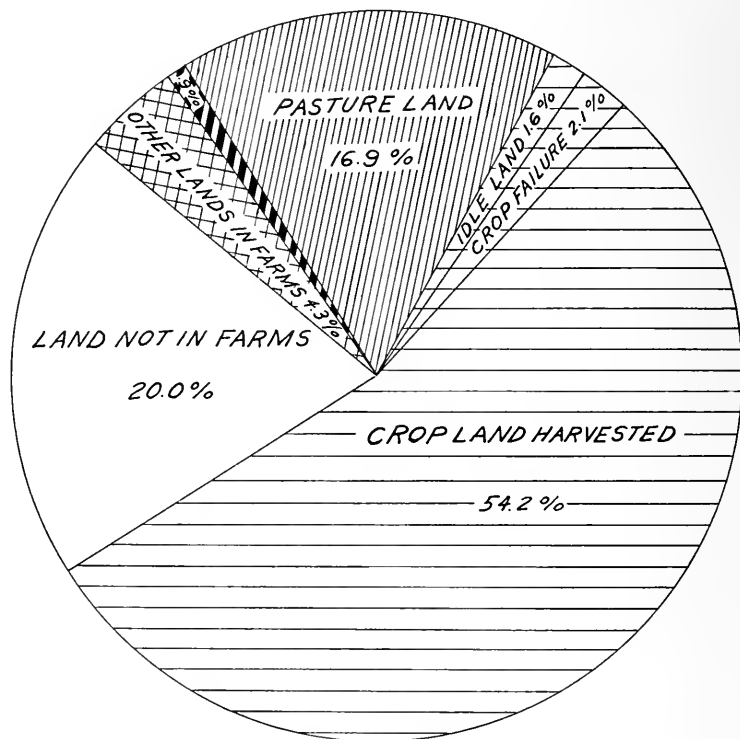
When compared with the state of Illinois, the following percentage relationships result:¹

	Land in Farms as a Percentage of Total Land Area	Crop Land as a Percentage of Total Area	Pasture Land as a Percentage of Total Area	Land Not in Farms as a Percentage of Total Area
Illinois	85.7	60.0	20.3	14.3
Region	80.0	57.9	16.9	20.0

The influence of urban use of land is reflected in "Land Not in Farms," and the difference in the percentage of land so designated for Illinois and for the Region may be taken as an approximate measure of the amount of agricultural land pre-empted to urban use by reason of growth of cities in the Region. This is approximately 5.7 per cent of the total land area. Part of this "Land Not in Farms" is land reserved for roads and highways.

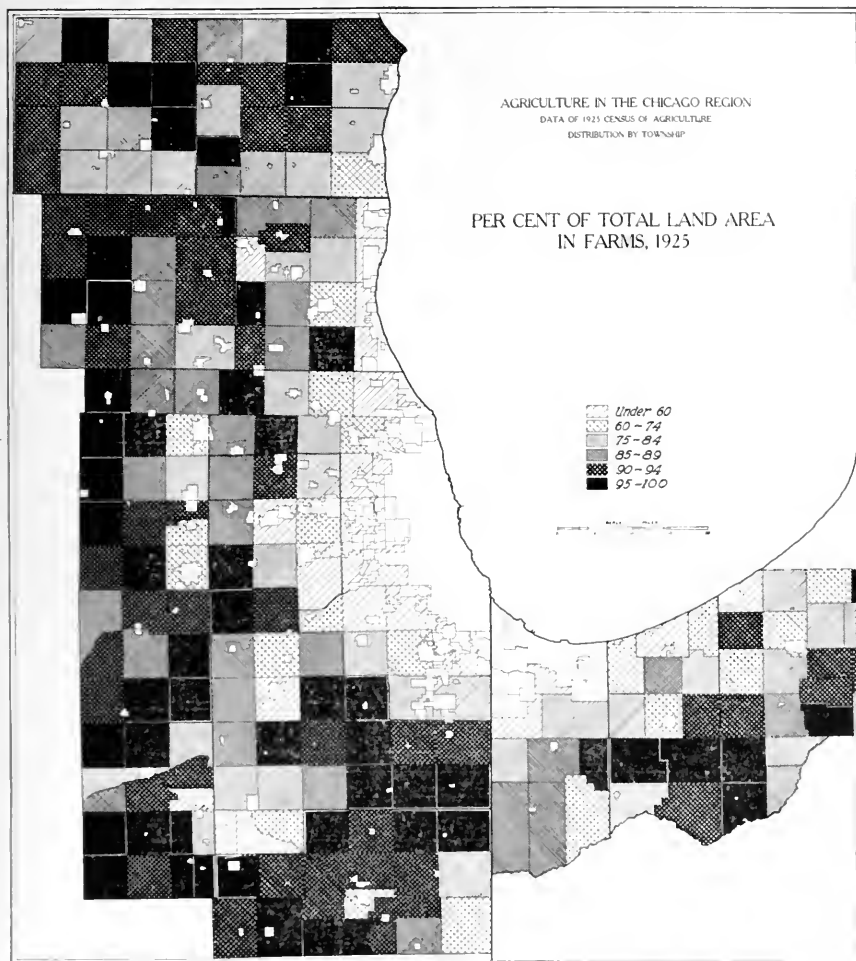
¹ All data from 1925 census of agriculture.

DIAGRAM 1

*LAND USE IN CHICAGO REGION
1925*

WOODLAND NOT USED
FOR PASTURE

NO. 4. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA IN FARMS



The greatest concentration of farm land is found in the western and southern parts of the Region, the total land area in farms for most townships ranging from 85 to 95 per cent. The Wisconsin counties show secondary concentrations. Farm-land area is large in relation to total area where soil conditions are favorable and population centers are small. The areas where concentration is lightest are along the lake shore, where soils are sandy and population centers are large. To a degree the same factors are operating to reduce the percentage of farm land in the area immediately west of Chicago, in the Fox River Valley in Kane County, and along the course of the Des Plaines River.

Land-area figures for townships were not available in the census data. The data used were furnished for the townships in eight of the counties by the county surveyors. The authority used by the surveyors is the *Field Notes of the United States Government Survey*, the figures being taken directly from the copy of the original plat on file in the office of the county register of deeds. For five of the remaining counties similar data were taken from the same source by the author.

In Grundy County, area figures were furnished by the county surveyor after "comparison of assessment lists and deeds on file." This data was checked by the author against area figures received from the United States Land Office in Washington. In Kenosha County, the areas furnished by the county surveyor are based on "assessment lists of 1886-87."

The United States Government Survey gives only the areas for civil or congressional townships. Adjustments to a political township basis were made by the author in reporting areas for the purpose of this study. All water areas were excluded. Since the United States Government Survey was made in this region at varying dates from 1836 to 1872, some changes in land area have resulted from drainage, but the additions have probably been small and the areas are substantially accurate.

For the purpose of determining the differences in percentage of area occupied by farm land at different distances from the city of Chicago, zones were described about the city at approximately 10-mile intervals. (See Map 1.) The zonal lines were drawn to coincide with township boundaries and to run roughly parallel with city of Chicago boundary lines. Farm-land areas in the townships falling within each zone were added, and a percentage taken of the total land area of these same townships. (See Table I.)

It is seen that as distance increases from the city limits, the percentage of total land area in farms increases. The increase in percentage of land area in farms is not uniform in all directions, as will be seen by reference to Map 4.

While Zone I has only 10.45 per cent of the total land area, nevertheless almost half of the total area of this zone which lies nearest the city of Chicago was in farm land when the 1925 census was taken.

A very marked rate of increase in the percentage of land area in farms is evident in Zone II. This might normally be expected as suburban properties are left behind. The ratio in this zone is approximately the same as for the region as a whole exclusive of Chicago. There is no marked increase in the percentage of land area in farm land in Zones III and IV as compared with Zone II.

TABLE I
LAND IN FARMS AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL LAND AREA AT
DIFFERENT DISTANCES FROM CHICAGO*

Zone	Land Area (Acres)	Percentage of Total Land Area	Farm Land (Acres)	Percentage of Total Farm Land	Percentage of Area in Farm Land
Zone I (0-10 miles)	507,064	10.45	242,755	6.07	47.87
Zone II (11-20 miles)	944,759	19.48	776,843	19.44	82.22
Zone III (21-30 miles)	1,414,083	20.91	1,214,673	30.40	86.60
Zone IV (31 miles and over)	1,982,476	49.16	1,761,098	44.09	88.83
Total	4,848,382	100.00	3,995,369	100.00	82.40

* 138,240 acres of land area and 4,898 acres of farm land in Chicago and in Calumet Township (Cook County) are omitted from this calculation.

A cumulative view of land use for farm purposes by distance zones gives a similar result. When Zone II is added to Zone I, a very marked increase in the percentage of land in farms occurs. Thereafter the increase in farm land is more gradual.

One cannot resist the conclusion that the Chicago Region, so far as use of land is concerned, is predominantly agricultural. There is no doubt that the area within Zone I has been modified in the direction of urban use since the data of the 1925 census of agriculture were compiled. Beyond this limit, however, there is no indication from the data of the census that the agricultural character of land use has been greatly affected.

A survey of the areas about nine large cities as indicated by their regional planning commissions shows (see Table II) that only two of these cities had less than 50 per cent of farm land in the area. The small percentage in the case of Los Angeles is undoubtedly due to the presence of much land in Los Angeles County not suitable for farming.

Of those cities showing a high percentage of farm land in the area, the high ranking of Buffalo, New York, is to be explained by the fact that a large part of this region is reserved as a state park along the Niagara River. The Chicago and St. Louis areas are outstanding cases of a preponderance of agricultural land in the composition of the metropolitan

region. The most typical proportion seems to lie somewhere between 47 and 66 per cent. An average of the percentages of farm land for the five cities between these extremes shows 57.3 per cent of total land area in farms.

TABLE II
TOTAL LAND AREA AND LAND IN FARMS INCLUDED IN
REGIONAL PLANS OF LARGE CITIES*

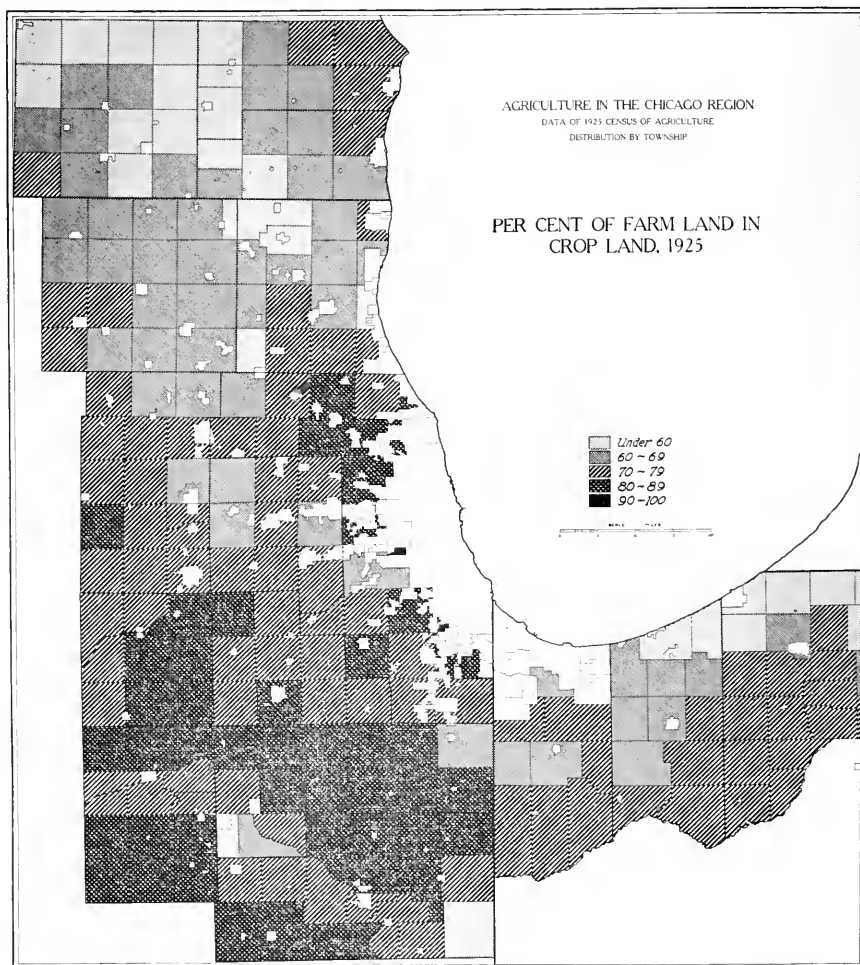
City	Regional Area (Acres)	Land in Farms (Acres)	Percentage in Farms
Buffalo	995,840	810,376	81.4
Chicago	5,002,880	4,000,267	80.0**
Los Angeles	2,633,600	508,153	19.3
Milwaukee	150,400	92,555	61.5
New York	4,018,940	1,915,686	47.6
Philadelphia	5,155,840	3,057,280	59.3†
Pittsburgh	464,000	237,096	51.1
San Francisco	4,466,560	2,986,688	66.8
St. Louis	1,985,920	1,510,568	76.0

* Area estimates taken from 1925 census of agriculture.

† *Survey of Philadelphia Marketing Area*, Dept. of Com., Domestic Commerce, Series No. 1.

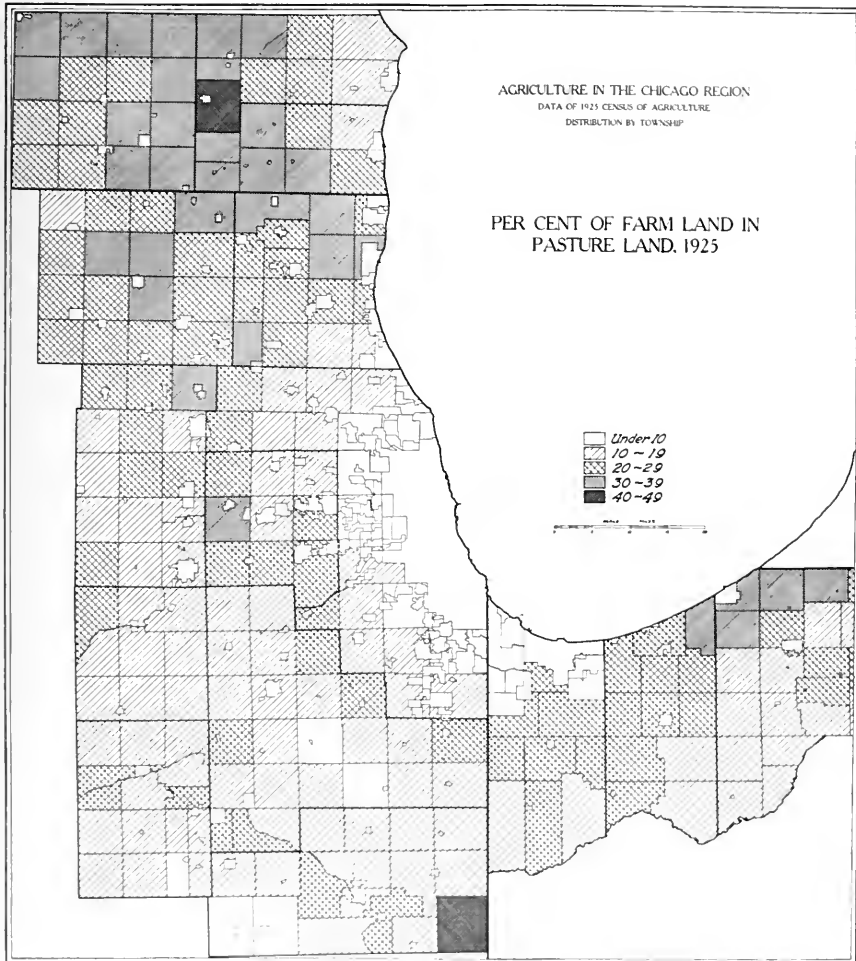
** Total Land area, including the city of Chicago, is the basis of figures used in this table.

NO. 5. PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND IN CROP LAND



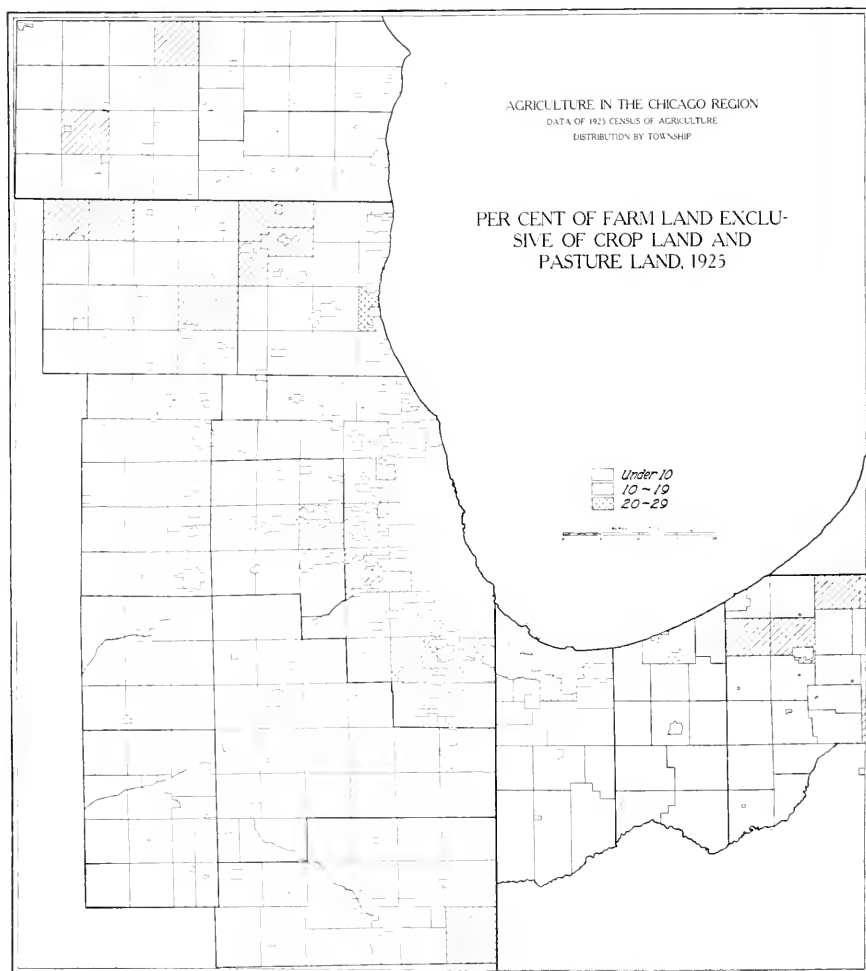
A relatively high percentage of use of the land for crops prevails over the whole area, the exceptions being the pasture lands in the Wisconsin townships (see Fig. 6) and the townships in the northern part of Porter and Laporte counties in Indiana. Topography and the high degree of development of dairying explain the reduced percentage in the Wisconsin townships. Infertile soil accounts for the situation in northern Indiana. Crop-land acreage shows heaviest in the grain-producing areas, beginning in Kane County at the western edge of the Region and sweeping in a wide semicircle south and east to the eastern boundary of Laporte County. Other marked concentrations are accounted for in the extreme northeastern part of the Region and immediately north and south of the city of Chicago by the presence of fruit and vegetable farming.

NO. 6. PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND IN PASTURE



The heavy concentration of pasture land is found in those sections given over to dairying. These are the five northern counties. The line of concentration follows the line of hay, cattle, and milk production south and east around Chicago, swinging north and east in the Indiana counties.

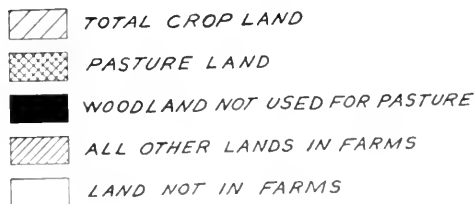
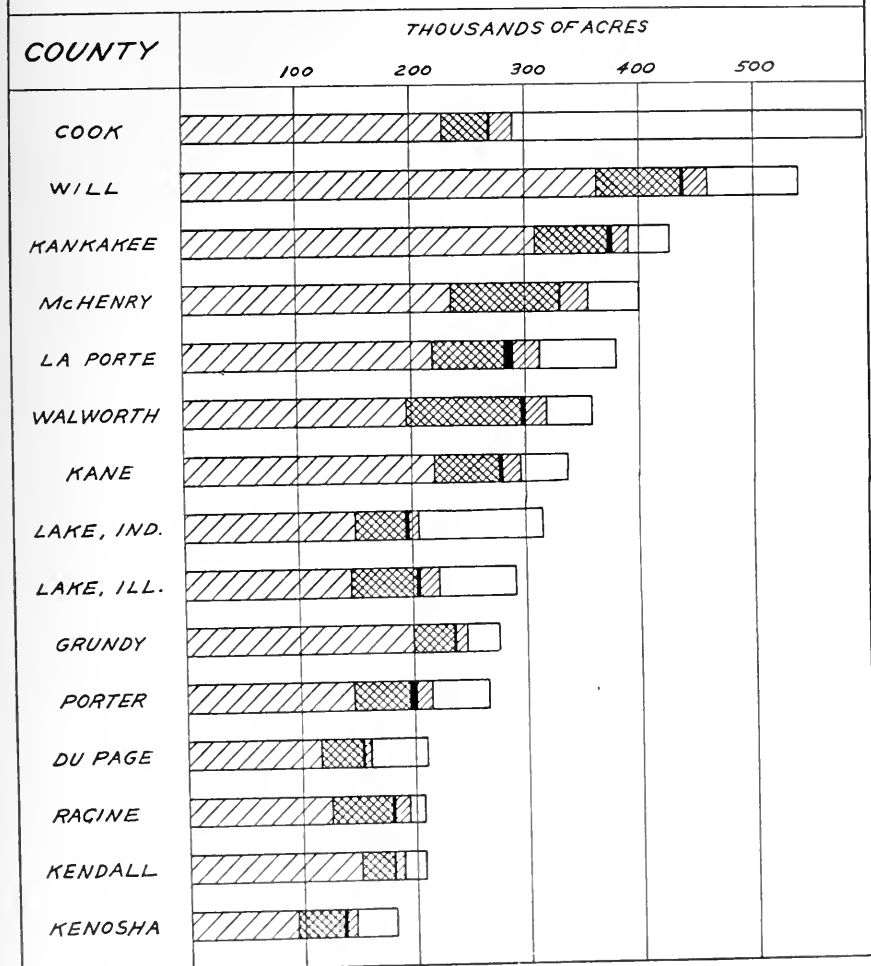
NO. 7. PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND EXCLUSIVE OF CROP AND PASTURE LAND



Included in this designation is woodland not used for pasture, and "all other land," including for the most part swampy and very rough land. For the Region as a whole, the percentage of low grade farm land is small (see Diagram 1). In the northern part, heavily wooded areas account for the increased percentage, while around Chicago and in the Calumet Region, swampy land prevails.

DIAGRAM 2

USE OF THE LAND OF EACH COUNTY IN THE CHICAGO REGION. 1925

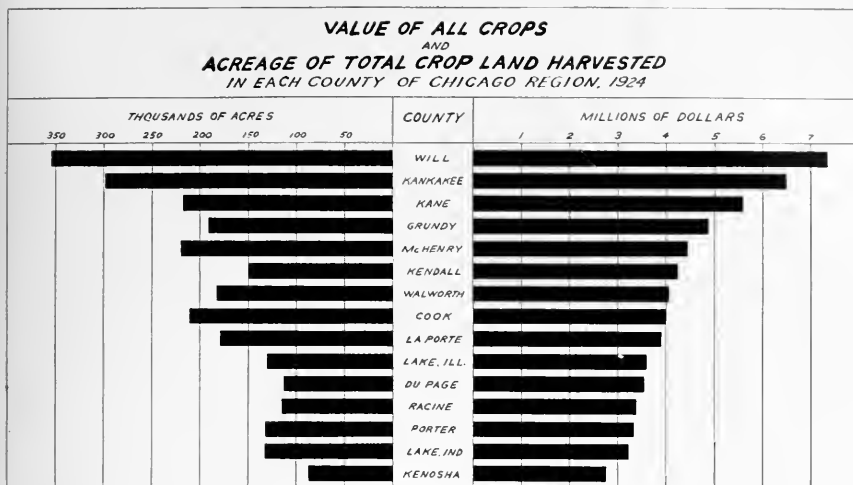




PART III
THE CROPS

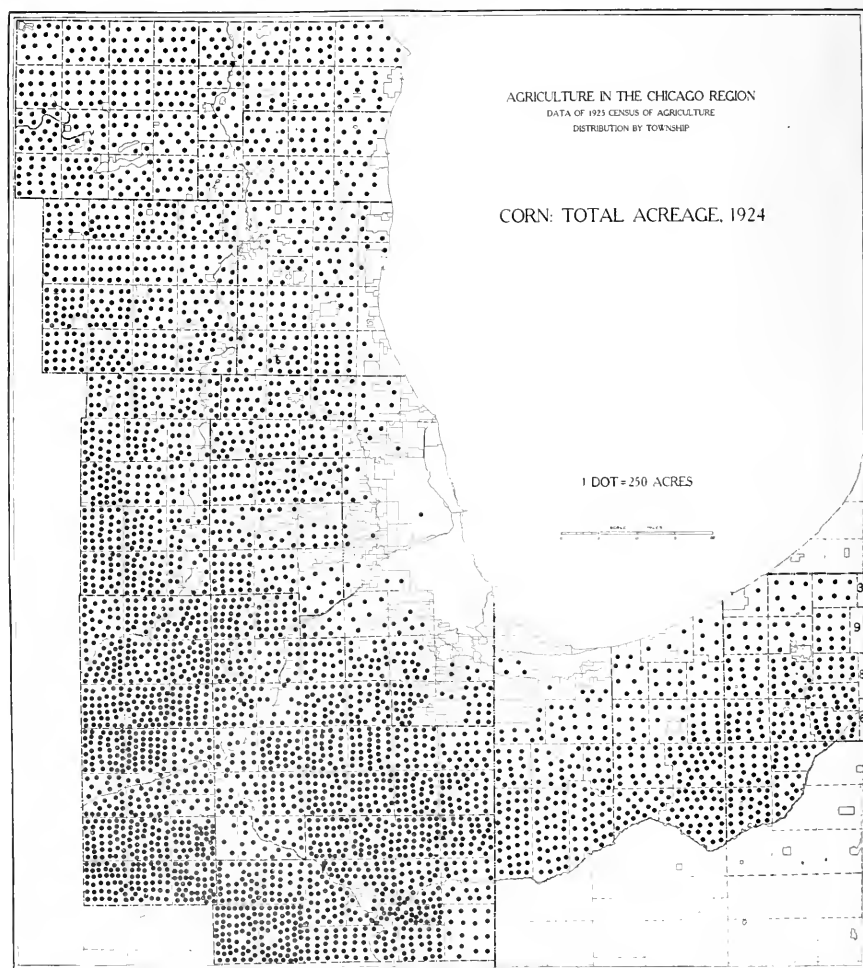


DIAGRAM 3. VALUE OF ALL CROPS AND ACREAGE OF
TOTAL CROP LAND HARVESTED



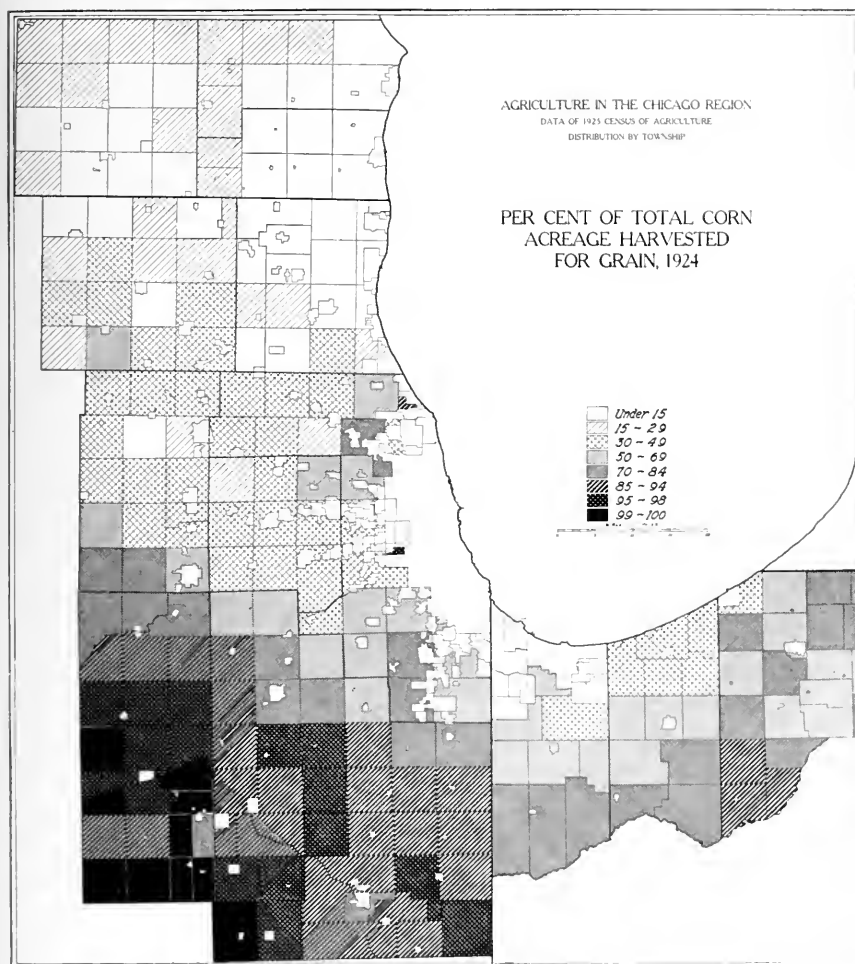
Value of crops is roughly commensurate with amount of crop acreage harvested in the different counties. However, in such counties as Kane, Grundy, and Kendall, there is evidence of higher acre values of crops than for most of the other counties. Higher yields per acre account for most of this increase in value.

NO. 8. CORN: TOTAL ACREAGE



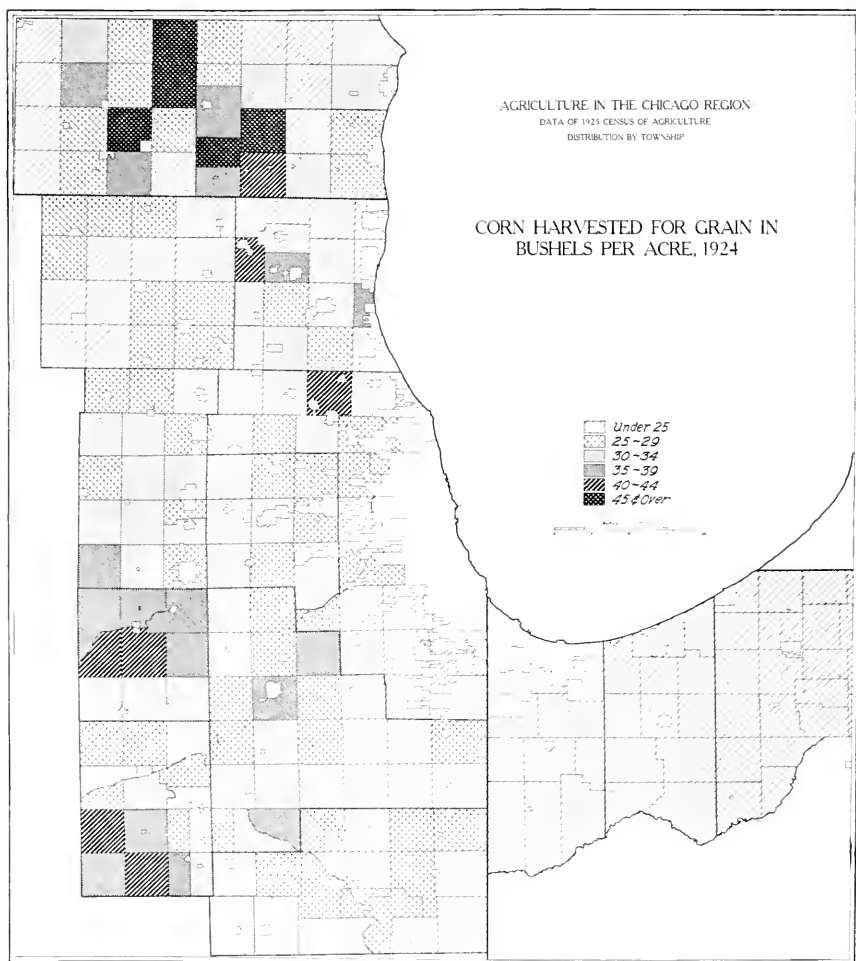
Corn is grown more generally over the whole Region than any other crop. The corn belt, or region of greatest density, begins in McHenry County, cuts across the western townships of Kane County, then swings east and south-east to the Indiana line. From this point it extends northeast to the Michigan line, keeping well back from the lake shore. Corn acreage is much in excess of the needs of the swine population of the Region. Only in four townships in Kane County, four in Kendall, and one each in Du Page and Will counties, is there much indication that corn production is closely associated with hog production (see Fig. 38). In the Indiana counties the pattern of corn acreage and swine production is fairly uniform, but in the areas where corn acreage is most prevalent, the evidence is clear that corn is a cash crop raised for the Chicago market. Production is much in excess of the needs of the animal population in these areas.

NO. 9. PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL CORN ACREAGE USED FOR GRAIN



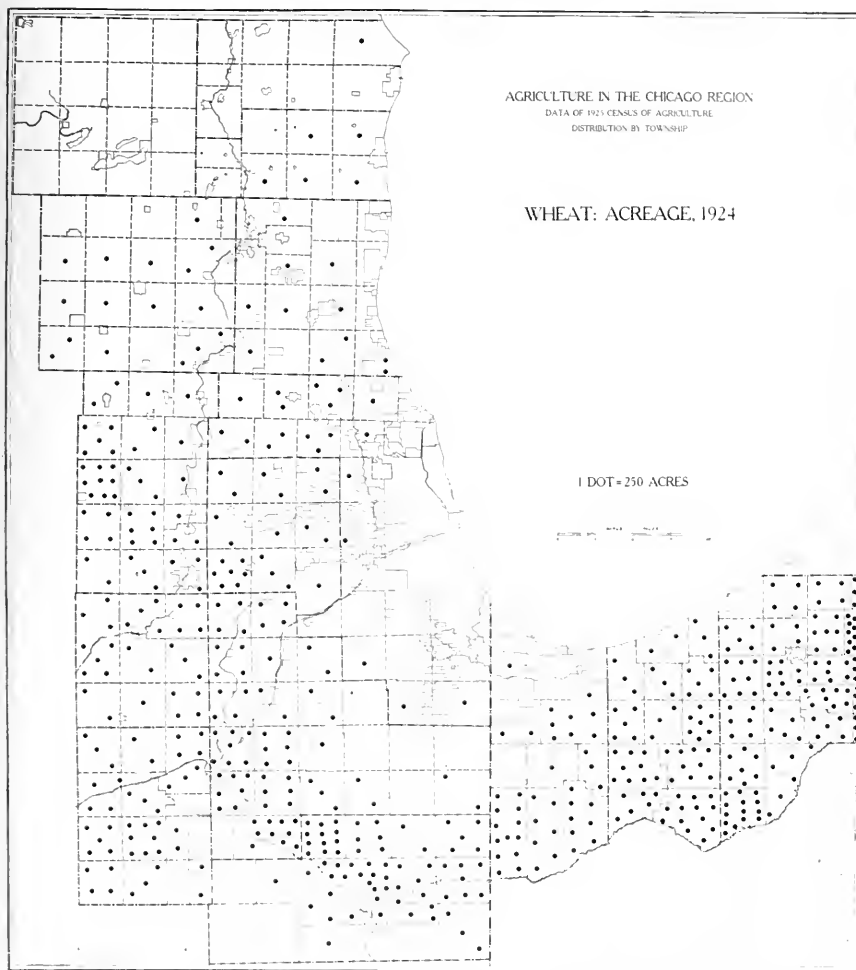
This distribution shows, as clearly as may be, the status of corn as a cash crop in the region to the south and southwest of Chicago. Throughout the area of heaviest corn acreage, the percentage used for grain is heaviest. In the region where corn production is less important, corn used for grain shows a smaller percentage of total acreage.

NO. 10. CORN HARVESTED FOR GRAIN IN BUSHELS PER ACRE



In the Region as a whole, production per acre is not heavy (27.8 bushels per acre compared with 33.3 for the state of Illinois). In the area of heaviest corn acreage, production per acre is not heavier than in many of the Wisconsin dairy townships. Heavy acre production is found mostly on the upland soils; lighter production per acre, along the river courses and in the Indiana counties generally. Light soils and the absence of sufficient drainage may account for the light yields in Indiana.

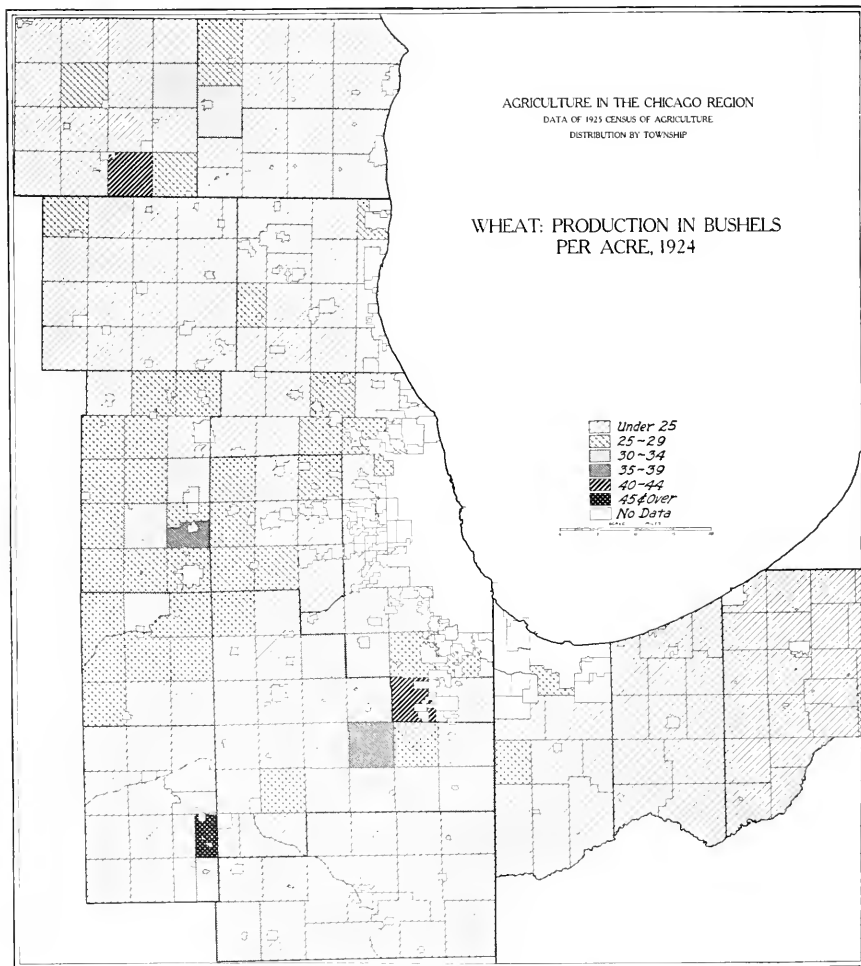
NO. 11. WHEAT: ACREAGE



Wheat is a crop of slight importance in the Region as a whole. It is found hardly at all in the northern and eastern sections. The line of density follows the typical pattern of cereal production, i.e., a semicircle beginning near the northwest corner of Kane County and extending south and east around the bend of the lake. This narrow wheat belt touches the area of cattle and milk production on the north and lies along the northern edge of the belt of grain production. The belt widens and becomes more dense after the Indiana line is crossed.

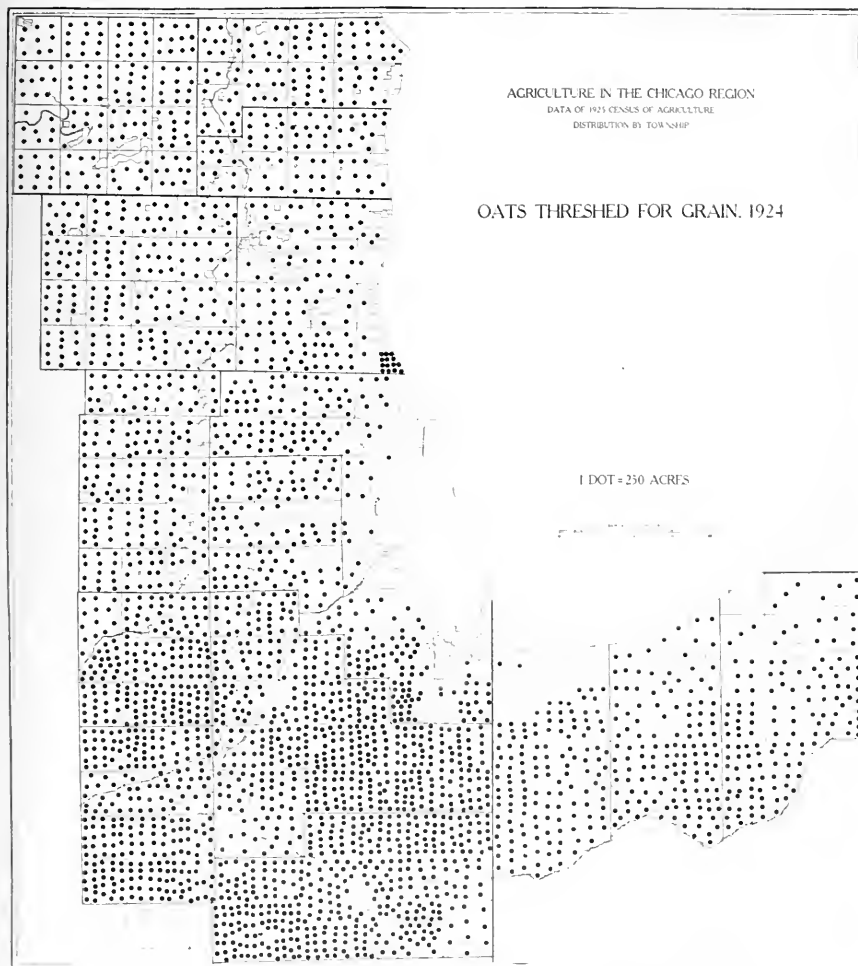
AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION

NO. 12. WHEAT: BUSHELS PER ACRE



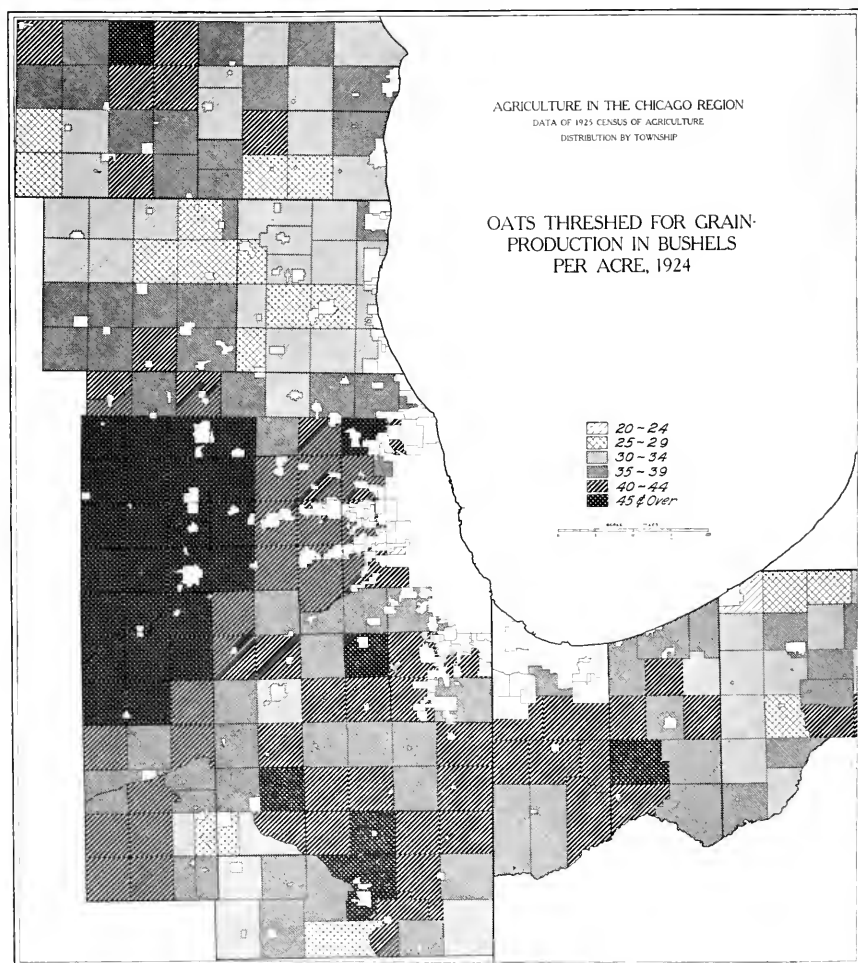
Yields of wheat are light over the whole Region. Where fairly heavy yields appear, the acreage is not large. Characteristically, Kane and Kendall counties show the heaviest yields for any considerable area.

NO. 13. OATS THRESHED FOR GRAIN: ACREAGE



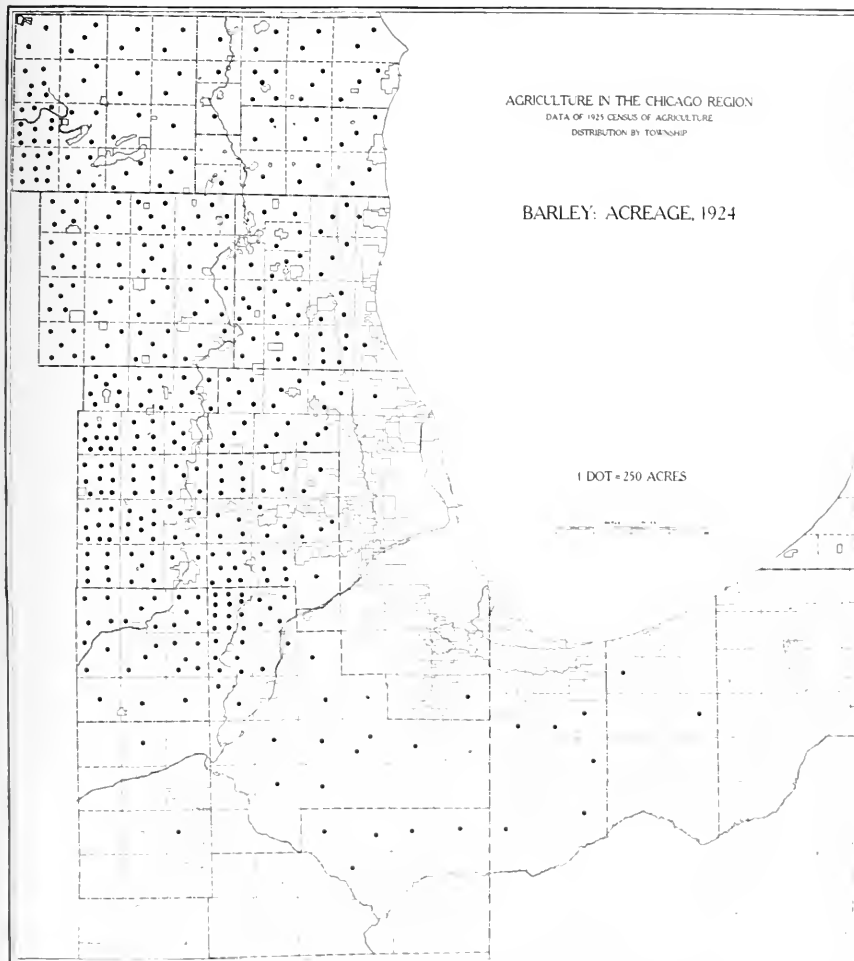
The acreage in oats for grain is scattered thinly over the northern half of the Region, the area of milk production. Probably only an amount sufficient for horse feed is raised. In the southern and southeastern parts the acreage is much heavier, especially in Kendall, Grundy, Will, and Kankakee counties. Here the evidence points to the use of oats as a cash crop along with corn and wheat, which are also heaviest in acreage in this same area. The nearness of the Chicago market has much to do with this use of the land.

NO. 14. OATS: THRESHED FOR GRAIN; BUSHELS PER ACRE



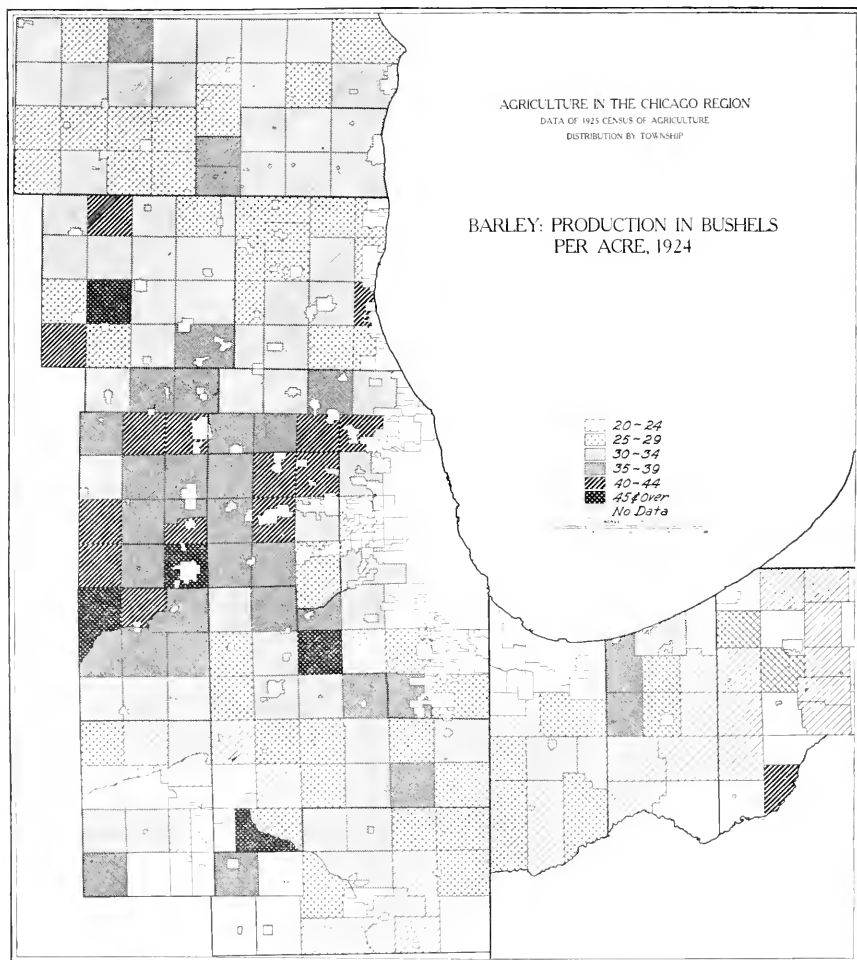
Heaviest yields appear in the region of heaviest acreage, i.e., from the north boundary of Kane and Cook counties south and southeast. Acre yields are greatest on the upland soils, both light and dark, with next heaviest on the dark lowland soils along the river courses. Yields are lightest in the dairy section of the northern counties.

NO. 15. BARLEY: ACREAGE



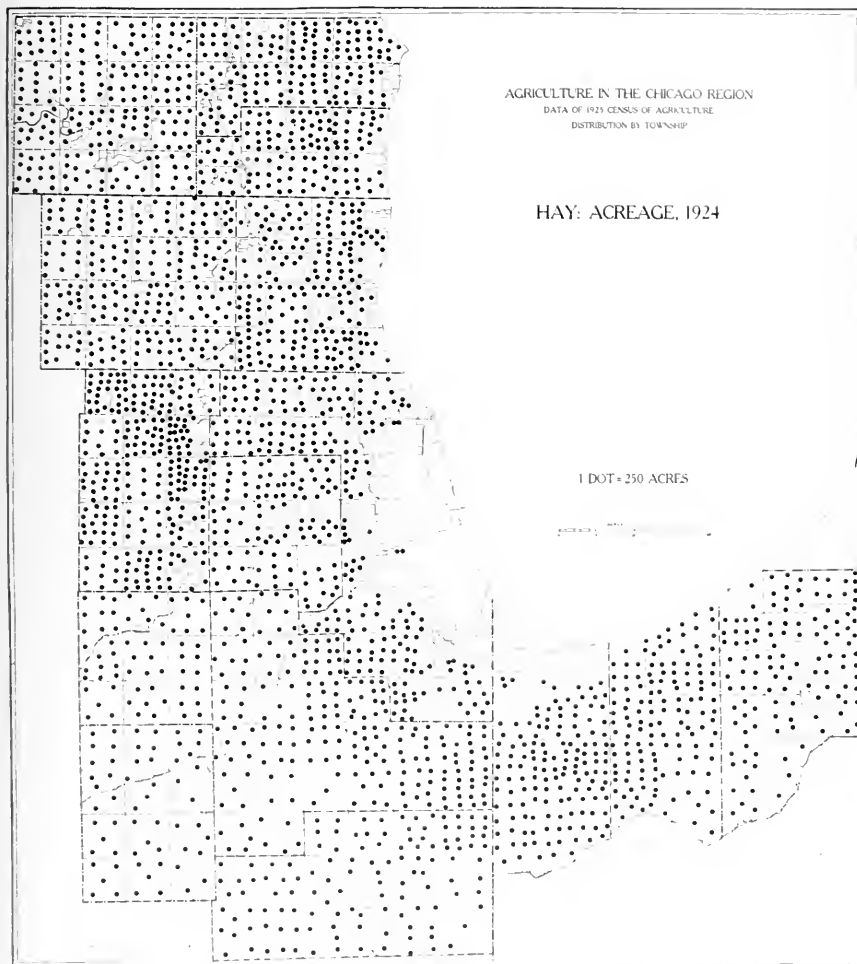
Barley acreage shows a marked divergence from the patterns of corn, wheat, and oats production. Acreage is concentrated in the northern half of the Region with the dairy cattle and milk production. This means that it is used for feed or in the crop rotation with corn and hay. Oats is raised but little in the region of barley production, while oats takes the place of barley in the dairy belt in Will County and through the Indiana counties.

NO. 16. BARLEY: BUSHELS PER ACRE



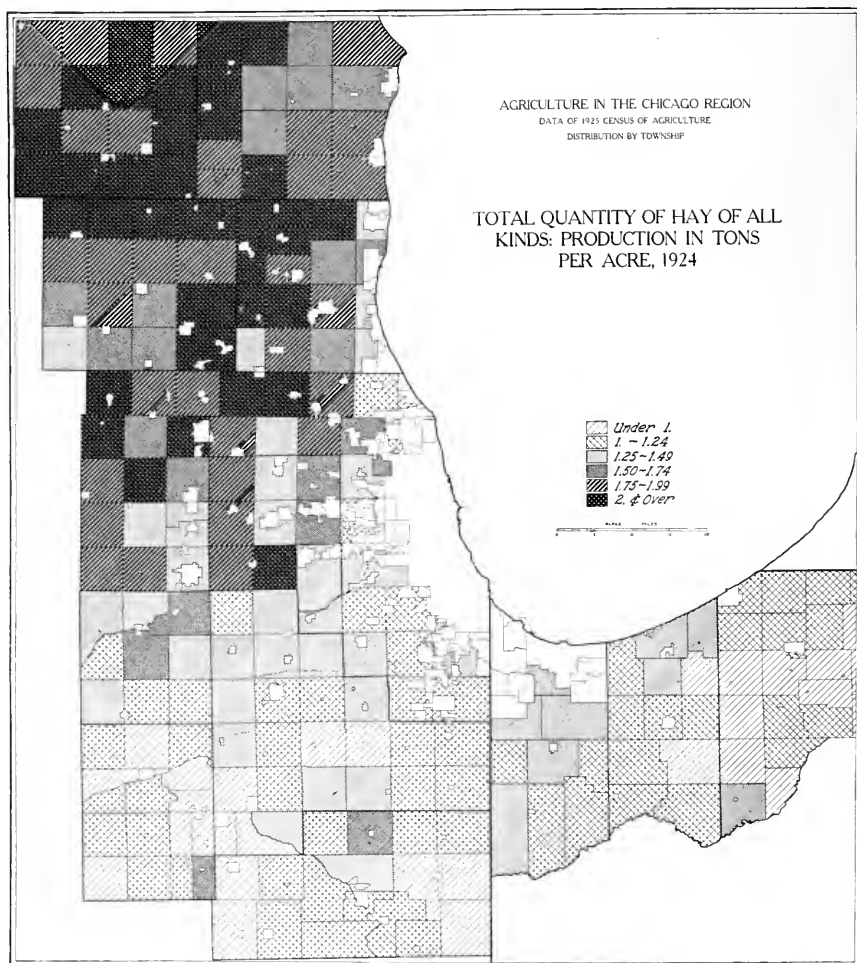
The yield of barley per acre is heaviest in the region of greatest acreage. Kane, Kendall, and Cook counties show the highest yields. The northern part of the area shows in general a larger yield than the southern and southeastern, where very little barley acreage exists. In the case of barley, as in the case of the other grain crops, the high acre yields appear on the upland soils.

NO. 17. HAY: ACREAGE



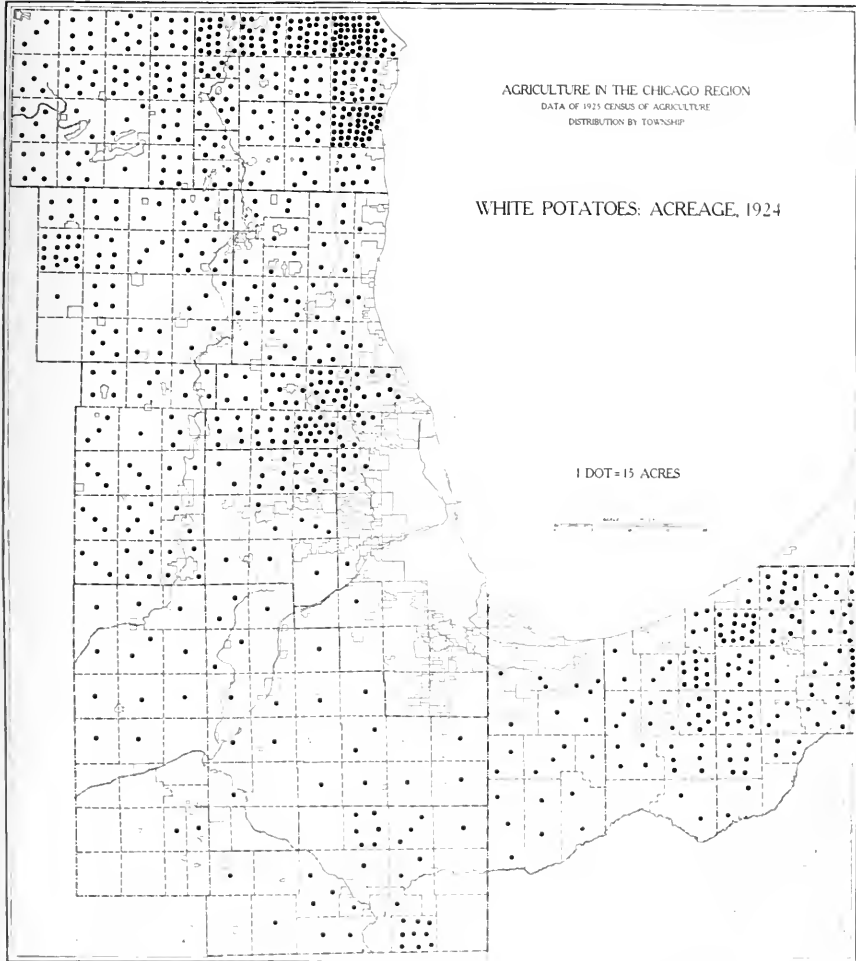
Hay acreage conforms to the pattern of cattle and milk production, and the use of land for pasture. Acreage is densest in the northern part of the region, and swings south and east in a narrow belt between the infertile soils of the lake shore on the east and north and the region of cereal and hog production on the west and south.

NO. 18. HAY: TONS PER ACRE



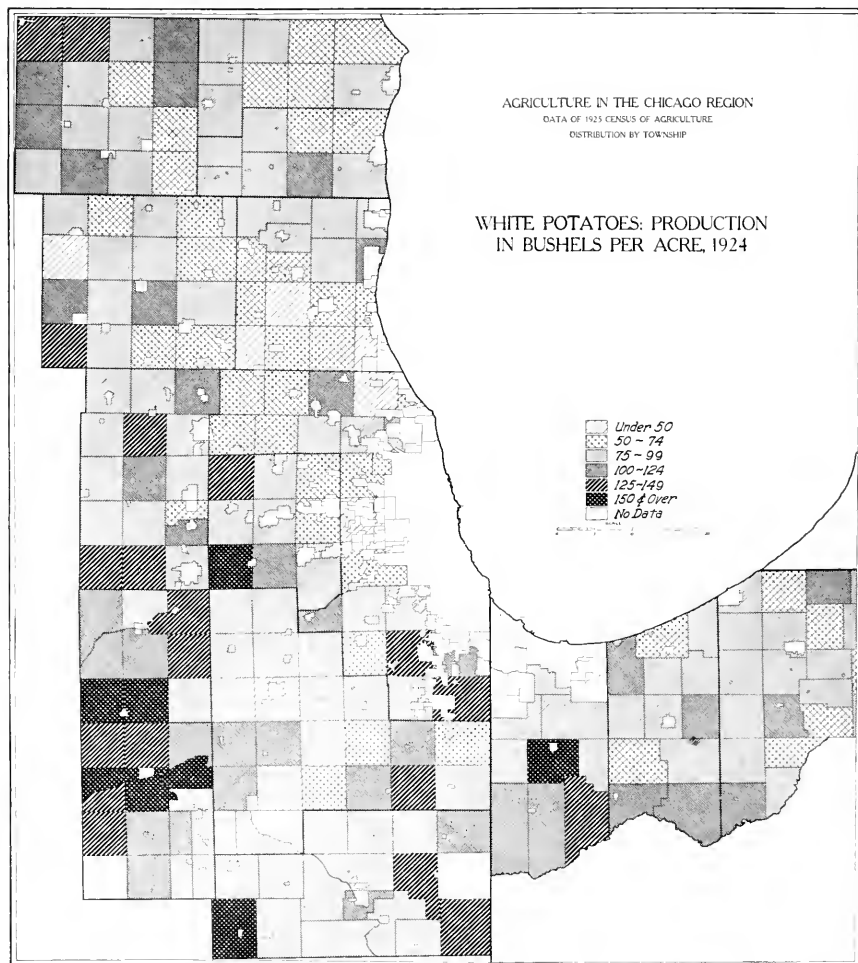
Yields are heaviest in the northern counties, where milk production is greatest. In the grain-producing sections south of Kane and Cook counties, acre yields of hay are very light. Yields are light in the sandy soils along the lake shore but show well on the lowland as well as on the upland soils back from the lake.

NO. 19. WHITE POTATOES: ACREAGE



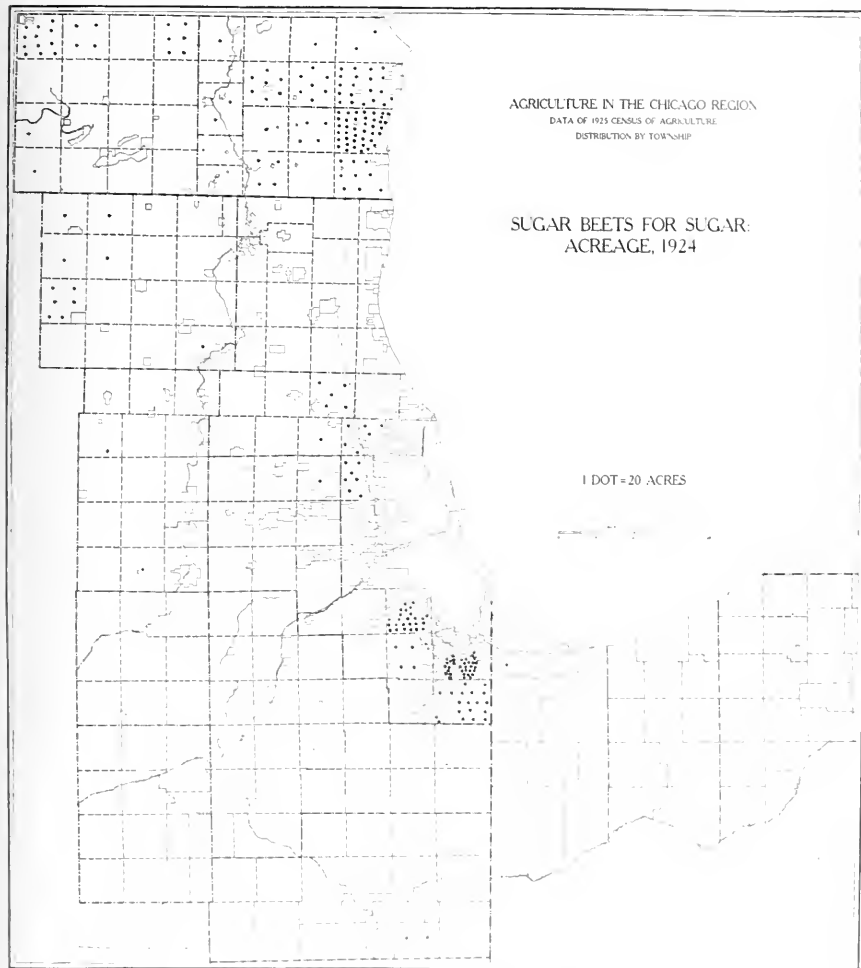
Potatoes are grown quite generally except in the region of grain production. The Wisconsin townships in the northeast show the greatest concentration. Heavy acreage also is found in townships adjacent to Chicago on the northwest. Curiously, Niles on the north and Thornton and Worth to the south, which are heavy producers of garden vegetables, produce hardly any potatoes. Porter and Laporte counties in Indiana show an appreciable concentration. Generally viewed, potato culture seems to fit in better with dairying than with grain farming in the region about Chicago.

NO. 20. WHITE POTATOES: BUSHELS PER ACRE



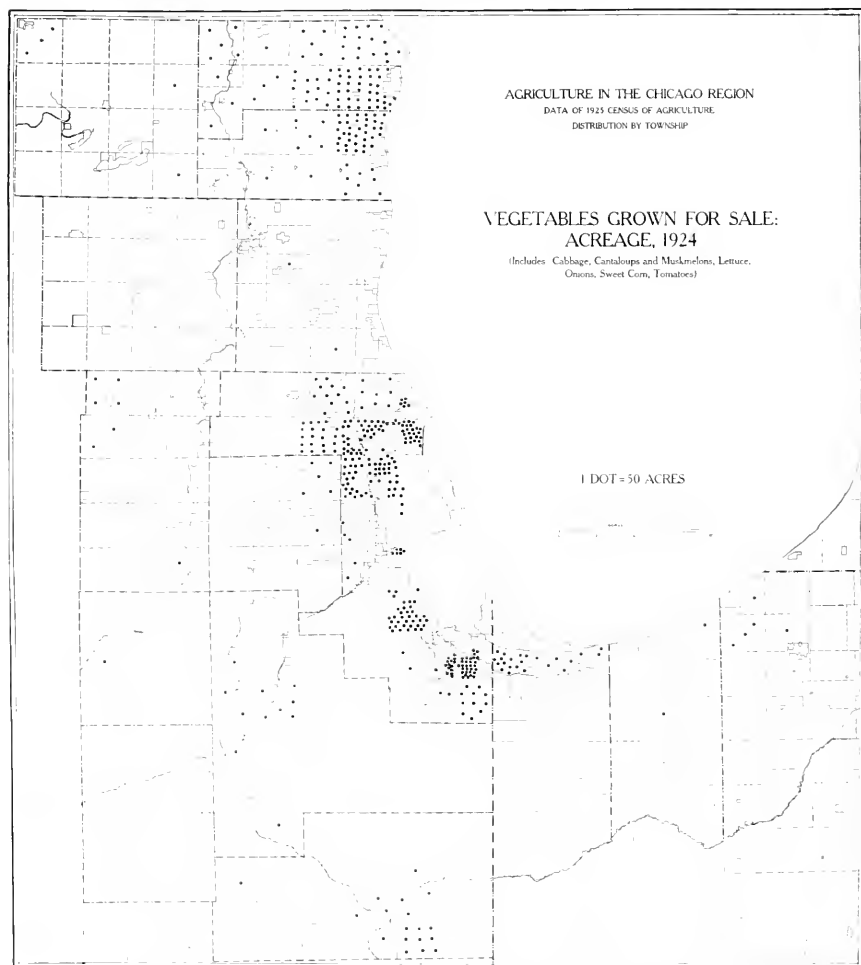
In those townships in Racine and Kenosha counties and in Laporte county, Indiana, where potato acreage was large, the acre yield was small in 1924. Certain favored spots on both lowland and upland soils in Kendall and Grundy counties show high acre yields. The region farthest from the lake shore seems to have been most favored.

NO. 21. SUGAR BEETS FOR SUGAR: ACREAGE



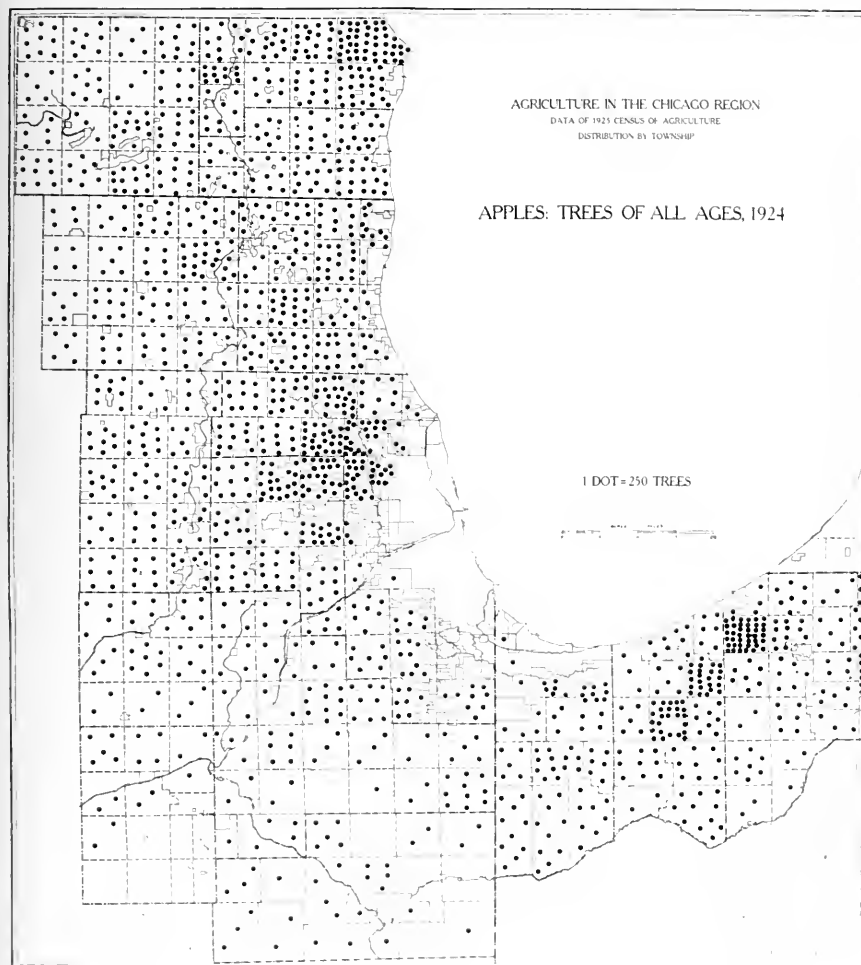
Sugar beets appear in the truck-growing region of Racine and Kenosha counties and in Cook County. A sugar-beet factory near the southern limits of Chicago took the output of Cook County farms. This factory has been closed since the census of 1925 was taken. Sugar-beet factories are located in Janesville and at Menomonee Falls, Wisconsin. Janesville is in Rock County, Wisconsin, immediately west of Walworth County. Menomonee Falls is in Waukesha County, which joins Walworth and Racine on the north.

NO. 22. VEGETABLES GROWN FOR SALE: ACREAGE



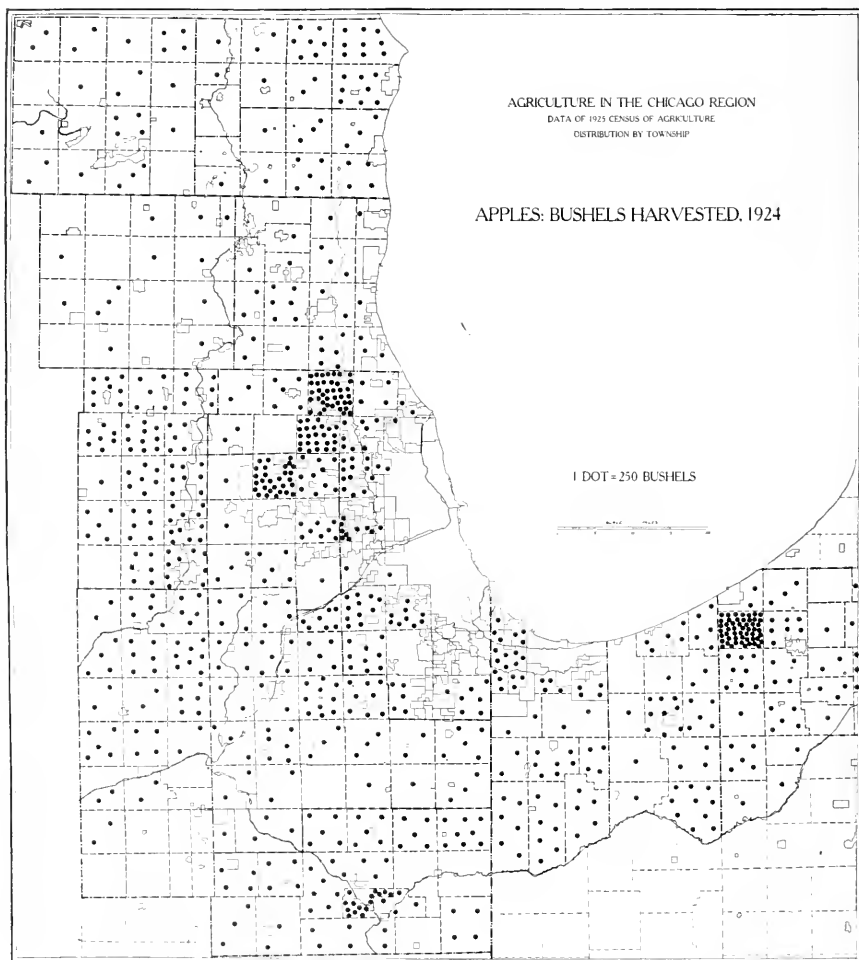
Vegetable acreage is highly concentrated at a few points. In the Wisconsin townships superior soil conditions and good transportation help to account for the development of the large acreage of cabbages, onions, and sweet corn. Near Chicago the concentration is to be explained partly by soil and partly by nearness to market. While the townships of Maine, Elk Grove, and Leyden have good soil, Niles Township on the north and Thornton and Worth to the south have generally unfavorable soil conditions which must be corrected by heavy fertilization. This is true also of the region east of Thornton, but not so of the townships to the south.

NO. 23. APPLES: TREES OF ALL AGES



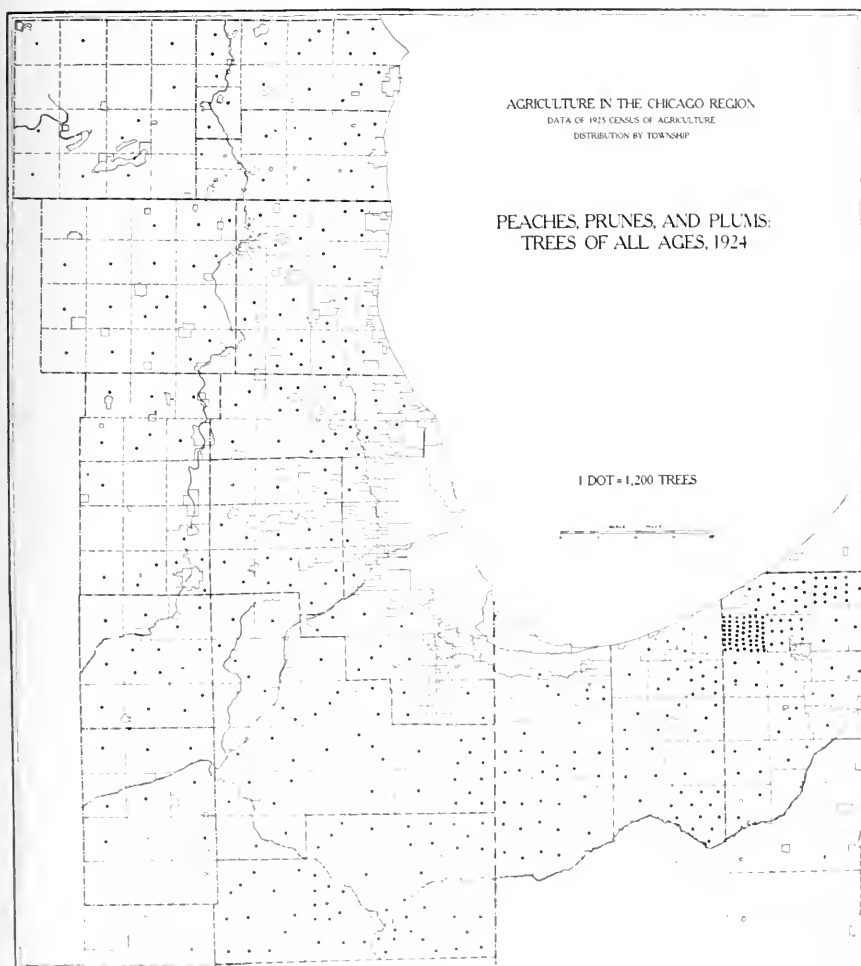
Apple trees are grown quite generally over the Region, the line of density following the lake shore south to DuPage County. A secondary concentration appears a little distance back from the lake in the three Indiana counties, being most marked in Cool Spring Township in LaPorte County. The concentrations in Kenosha, Racine, and Cook counties coincide with vegetable gardening. In the Indiana townships, small fruits and berries are raised along with apples.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION
NO. 24. APPLES: BUSHELS HARVESTED



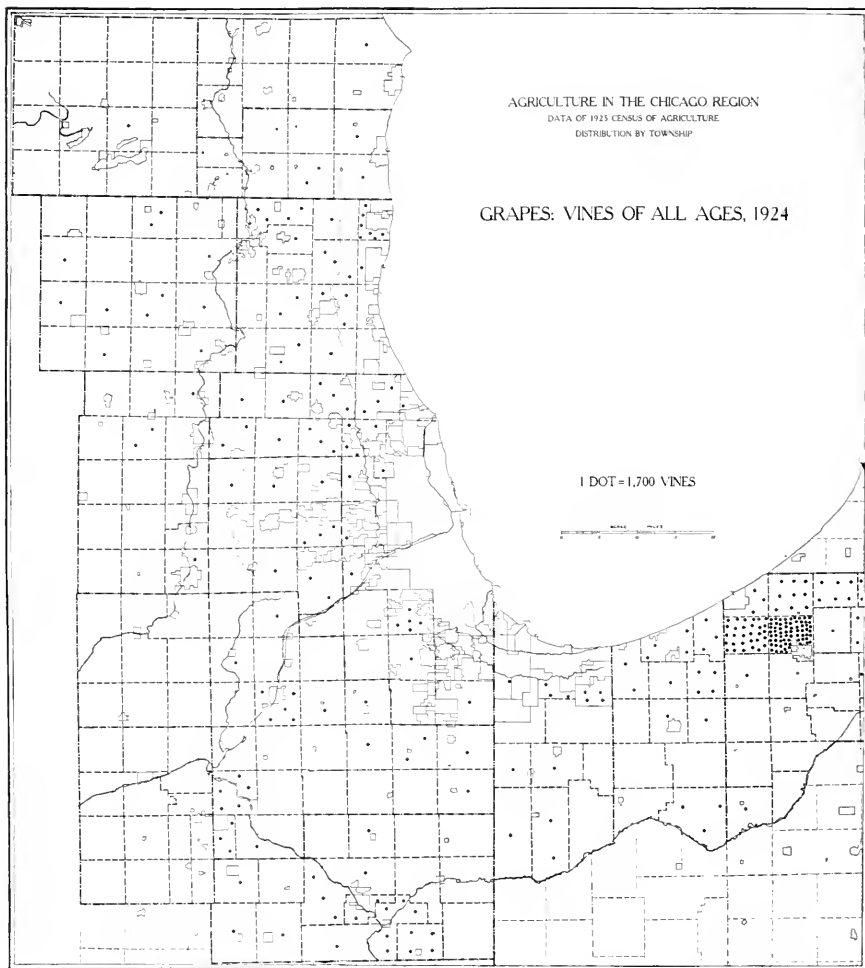
A good illustration of the vagaries of fruit farming is found in this distribution of apple production. Taking into account the fact that many of the trees shown in No. 23 may not have been of bearing age, there is still ample evidence of favorable local conditions in certain sections as against other sections more thickly planted with trees. The coincidence of large number of trees and heavy production is just as marked in certain areas. Apple production as a whole does not appear to be a major enterprise.

With data covering a single crop-year, it is not safe to generalize as to the importance of the conditions which resulted in varying crop yields in different areas.

NO. 25. PEACHES, PLUMS, AND PRUNES: TREES
OF ALL AGES

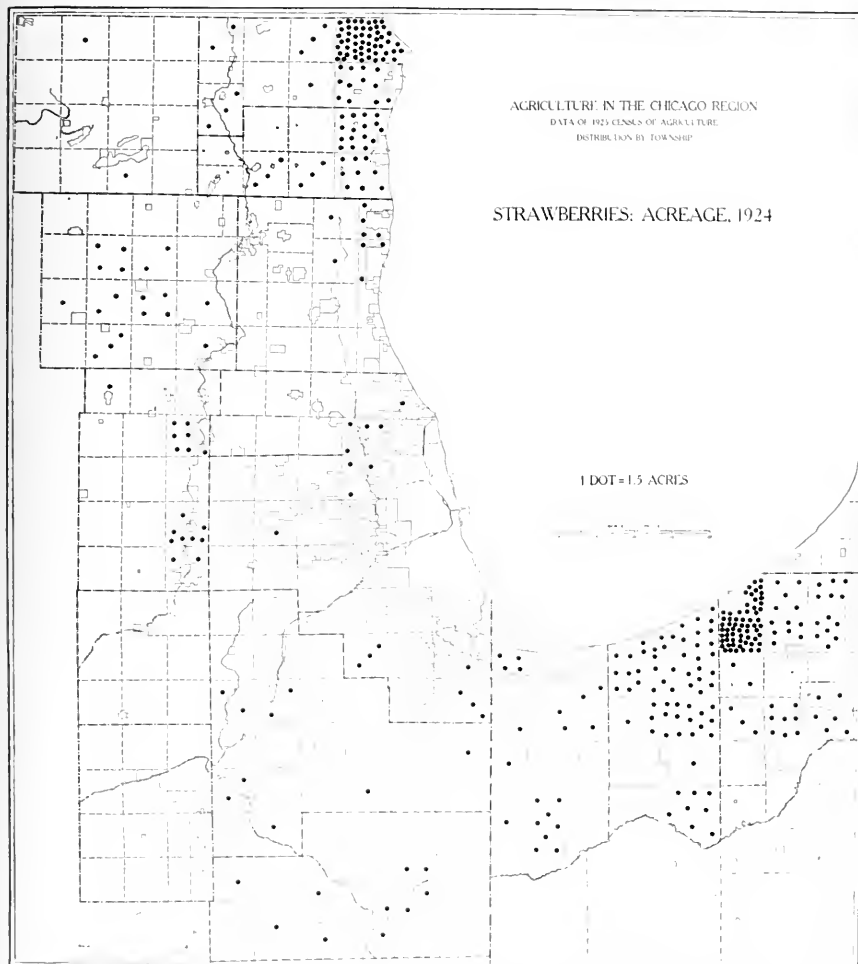
Except for the specialized fruit-producing area near Michigan City, these tree fruits are unimportant. There is a slight concentration in Kankakee County.

NO. 26. GRAPE VINES OF ALL AGES



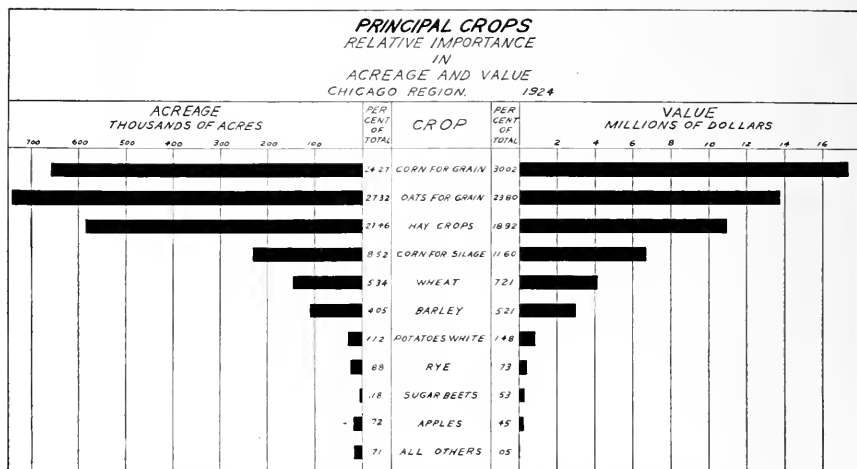
Grape culture is unimportant in the Region except for Cool Spring and Center townships in Laporte County. Such distribution as there is follows the lake shore and the water courses.

NO. 27. STRAWBERRIES: ACREAGE



Strawberries are concentrated in the potato-raising, truck- and fruit-farming townships in Racine and Kenosha counties and in the northern townships of Porter and LaPorte counties. The truck-growing townships near Chicago do not show much acreage.

DIAGRAM 4. RELATIVE ACREAGE AND VALUE OF
PRINCIPAL CROPS

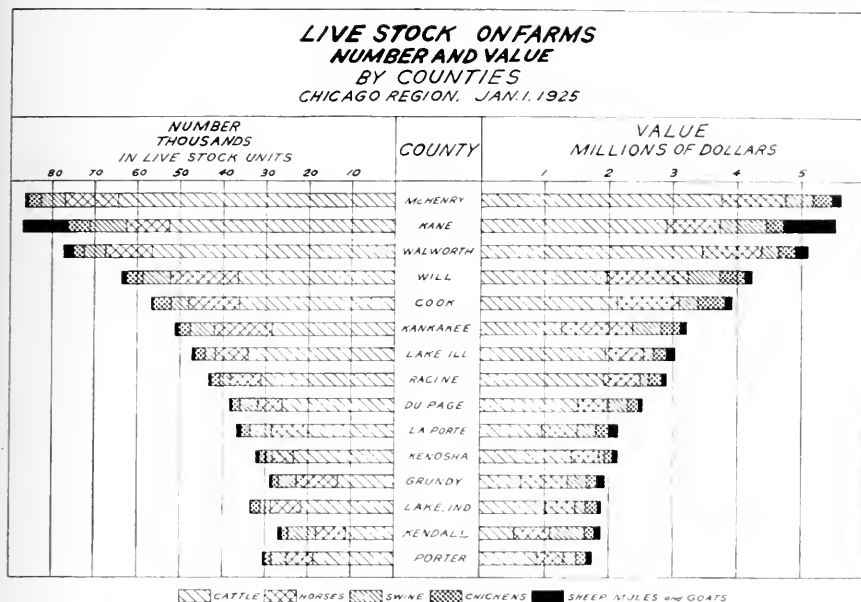


Corn for grain is relatively more profitable than any other crop. Wheat and barley show favorable ratios of value to acreage, followed by hay and oats. Corn (including corn for silage), oats, and hay account for 84.34 per cent of total value.

PART IV
LIVE STOCK

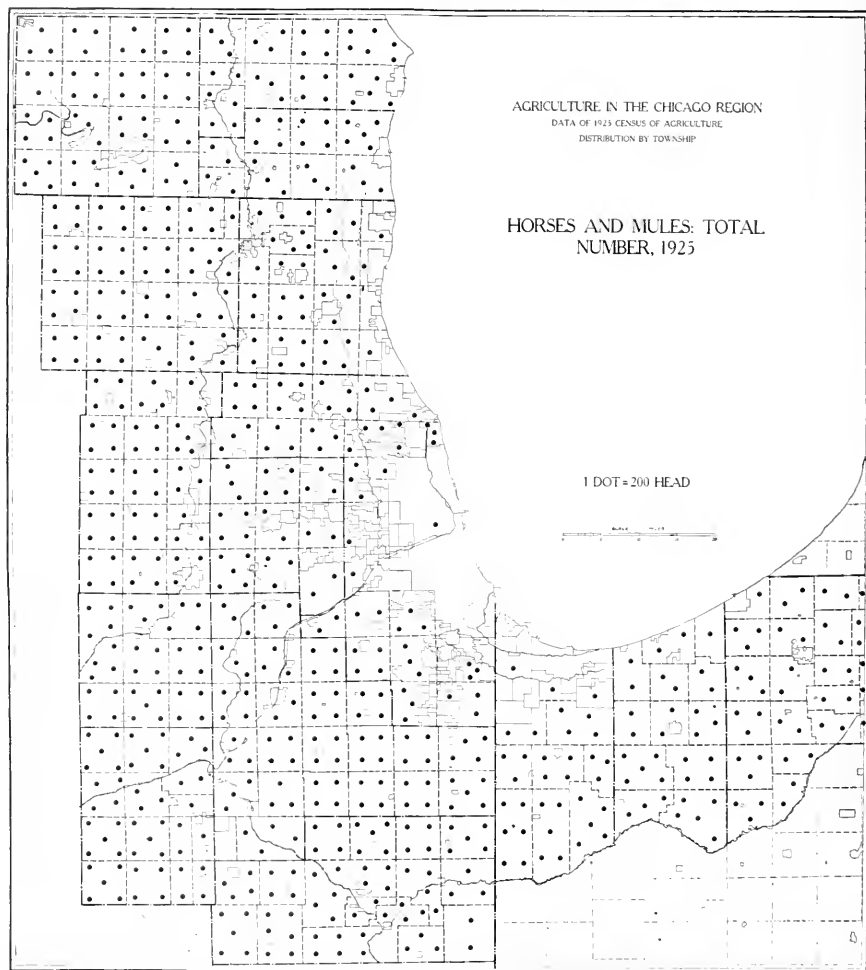


DIAGRAM 5. NUMBER AND VALUE OF LIVE STOCK ON FARMS



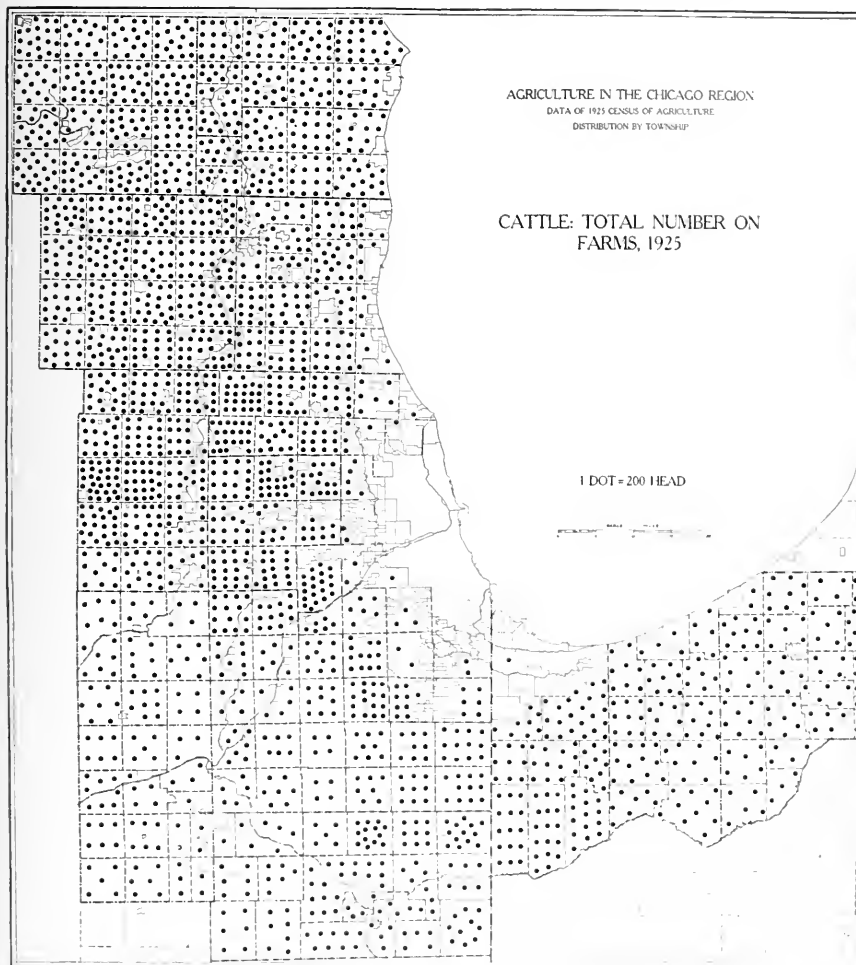
"Cattle" here means dairy cattle, since there are few beef animals on farms in the Region. Cattle and horses account for 78.2 per cent of total live-stock values.

AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION
NO. 28. HORSES AND MULES: TOTAL NUMBER



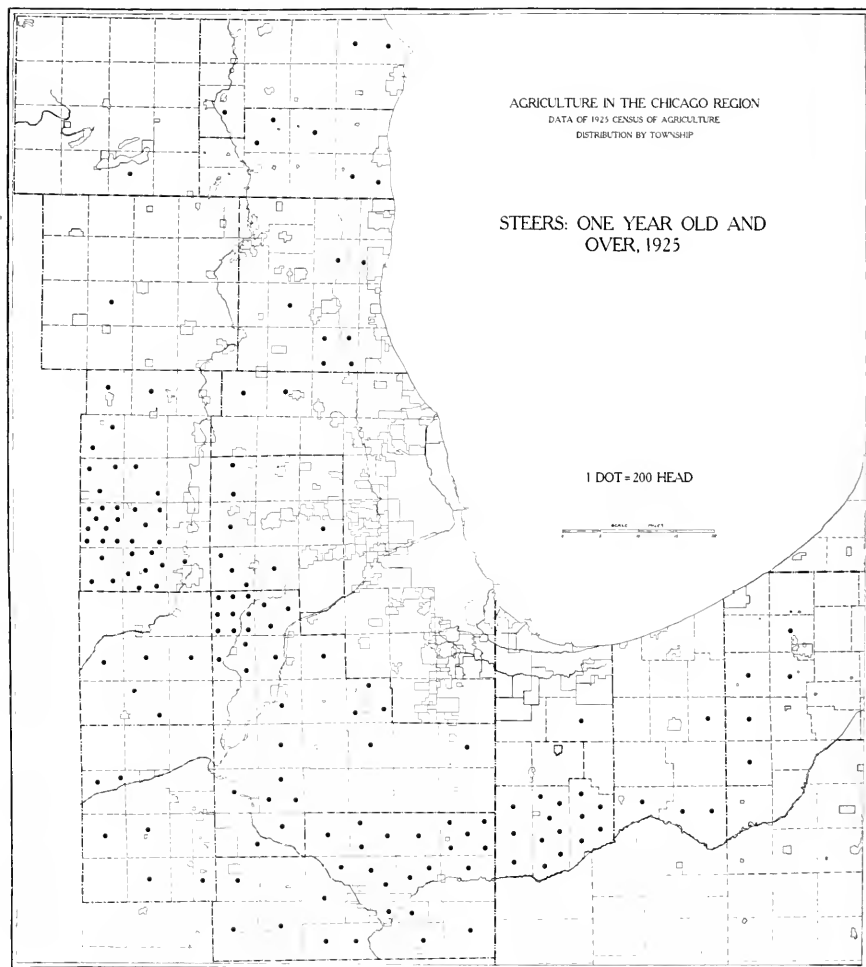
The distribution of horses and mules over the Region is very uniform, with no marked concentration at any single point. This is rather remarkable in view of the different types of farming carried on in the area. Reference to Figure 48, showing implements and machinery per acre, shows marked differentiation in keeping with different types of farm practice. The fact that this difference is not reflected in number of horses may indicate that the substitution of other forms of power for horses has reached a point where the future tendency will be for the number of horses to remain constant.

NO. 29. CATTLE: TOTAL NUMBER ON FARMS



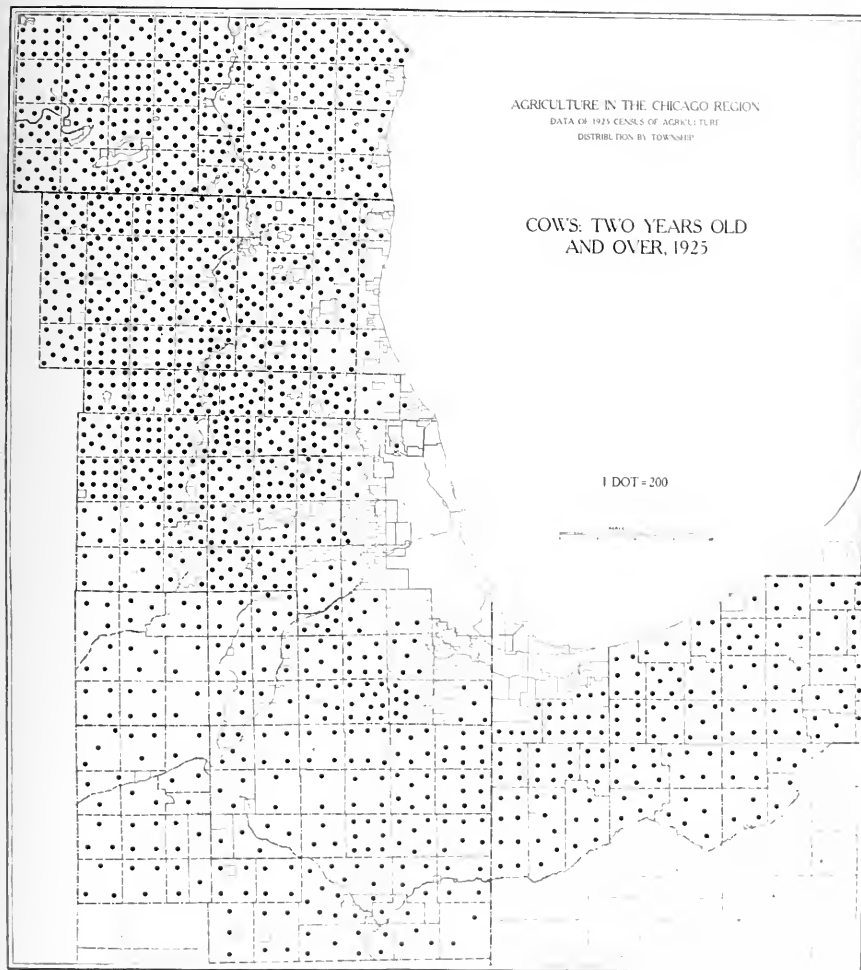
The distribution of all cattle follows essentially the same pattern as the distribution of number of cows milked (see No. 32). Both distributions conform to the layout of hay and pasture acreage (*q.v.*). Exceptions are to be noted in the eastern end of Will County and in Kankakee County, in Illinois; and in the Indiana counties, especially in the southern townships of Lake County. The line of corn and oats production, with the same exceptions noted above for cattle, defines an area which is almost wholly distinct from the area of cattle production. This indicates that cattle production, outside of the limited areas noted above, is largely of the dairy type, and that, to a considerable extent, supplies of concentrated feed must be moved into the dairy sections.

NO. 30. STEERS: ONE YEAR OLD AND OVER



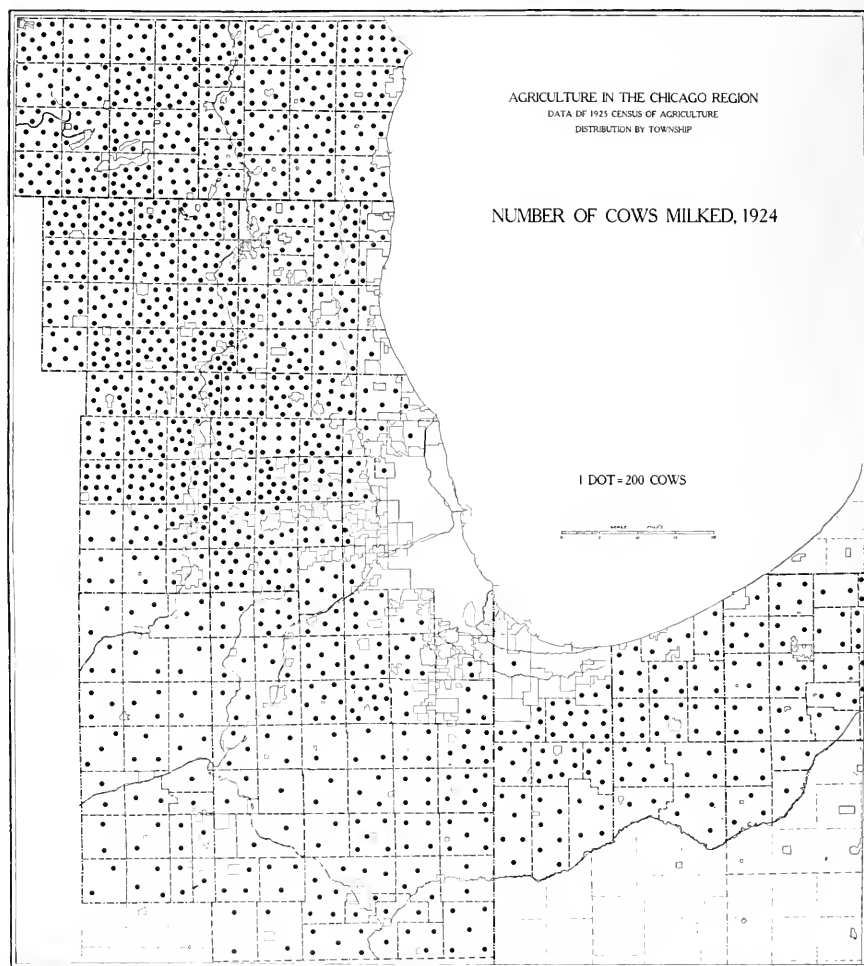
Beef steers are of slight importance in the scheme of cattle production. They are not numerous enough to affect the pattern of cattle distribution in the area in any significant way. Their distribution coincides with the areas of grain and hog production.

NO. 31. COWS: TWO YEARS OLD AND OVER



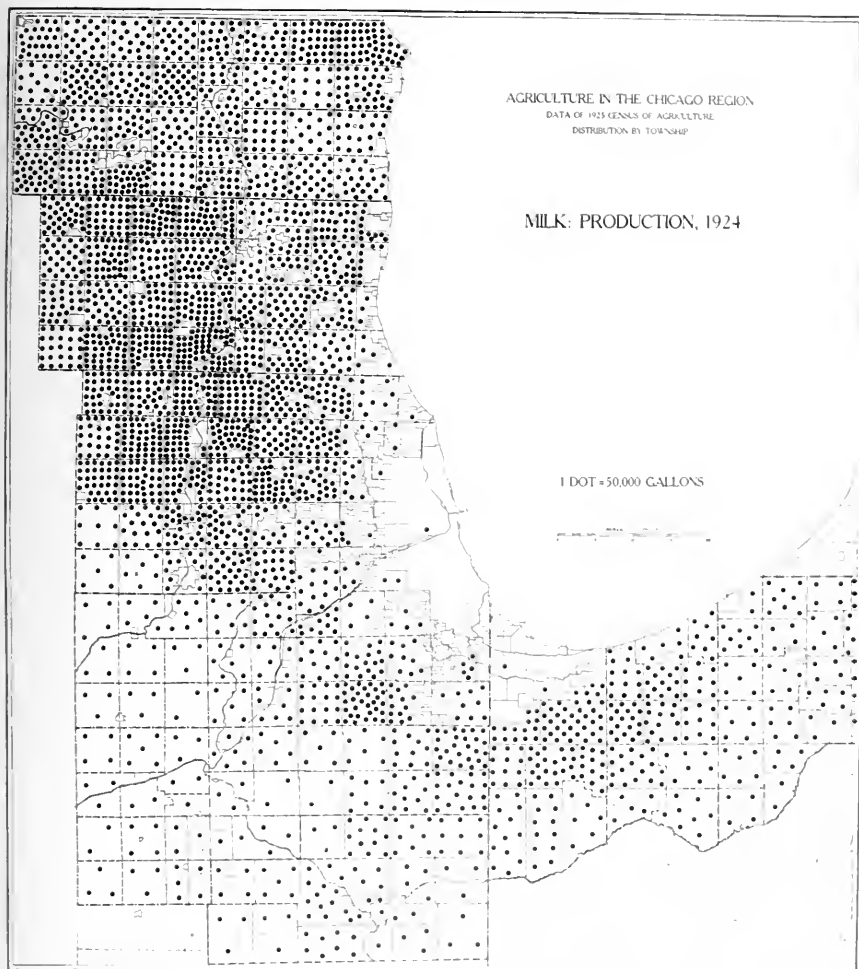
This distribution is practically identical with the pattern of number of cows milked. Beef cows are included with dairy cows in this figure.

NO. 32. NUMBER OF COWS MILKED



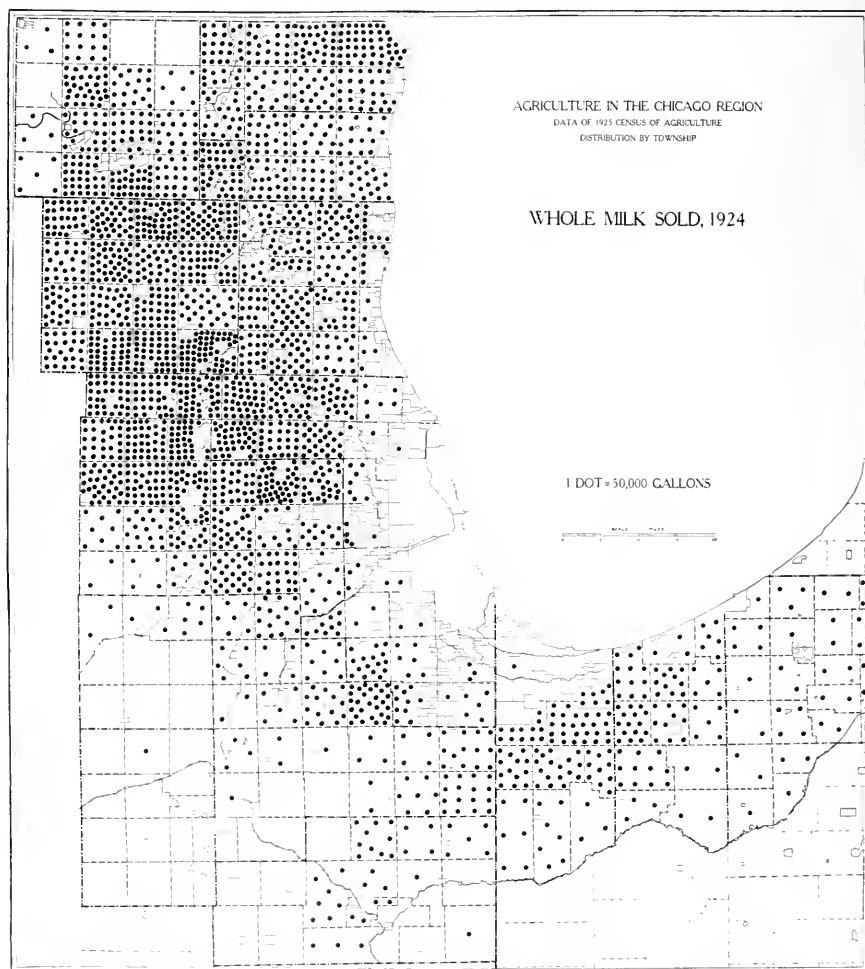
The distribution follows closely the pattern of "all-cattle" distribution as previously noted (see Fig. 29). The general pattern is set by the layout of hay and pasture acreage. When compared with the map of milk production (see Fig. 33), it is evident that a high degree of correlation exists, but between townships there is considerable variability between number of cows milked and milk production. Apparently the most favorable ratios appear where milk production is heaviest; the less favorable, where production is lightest. It is to be noted that the area of milk production and dairy cattle is for the most part exclusive of the grain- and swine-producing area.

NO. 33. MILK PRODUCTION



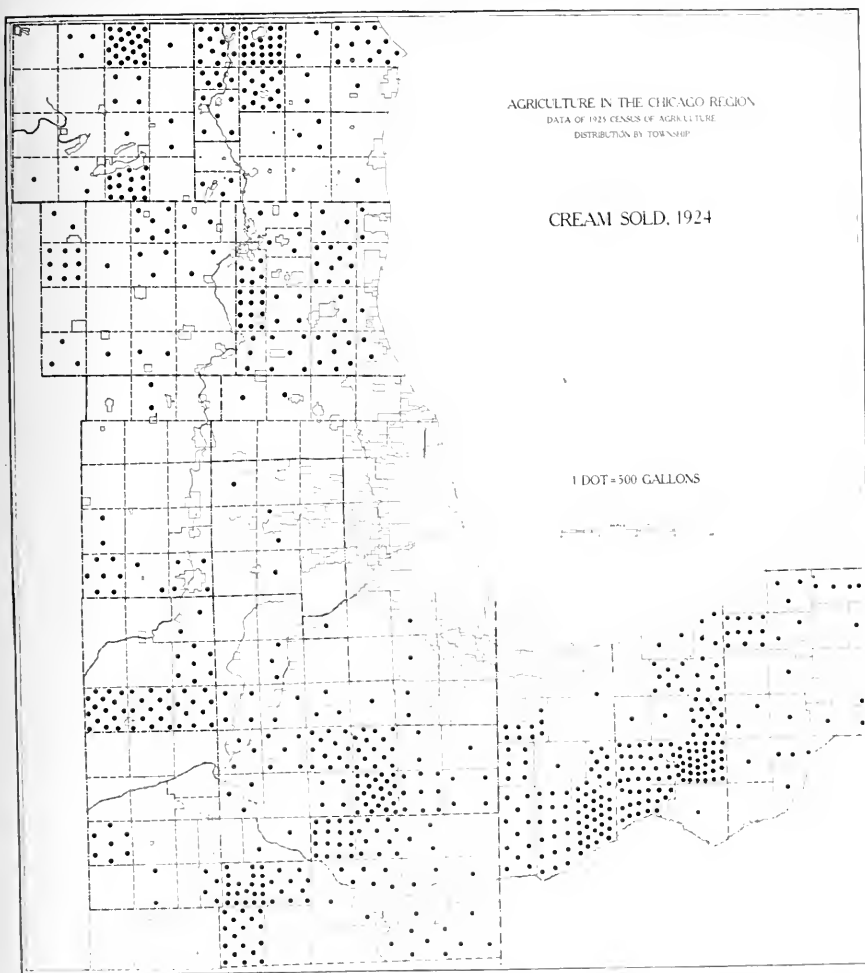
Milk production is densely concentrated in Walworth County, Wisconsin, McHenry, Kane, and Du Page counties in Illinois, along the line of the Fox River Valley. Secondary concentrations occur in Racine County and in Will County and in parts of Lake and Porter counties in Indiana, following the line of cattle production. Milk production remains as close to the centers of population as soil, pasture, and average conditions will permit. Milk finds its way to market mostly in the raw state, as will be evident by an inspection of the maps showing butter made on farms and butter fat sold *q. r.*

NO. 34. WHOLE MILK SOLD



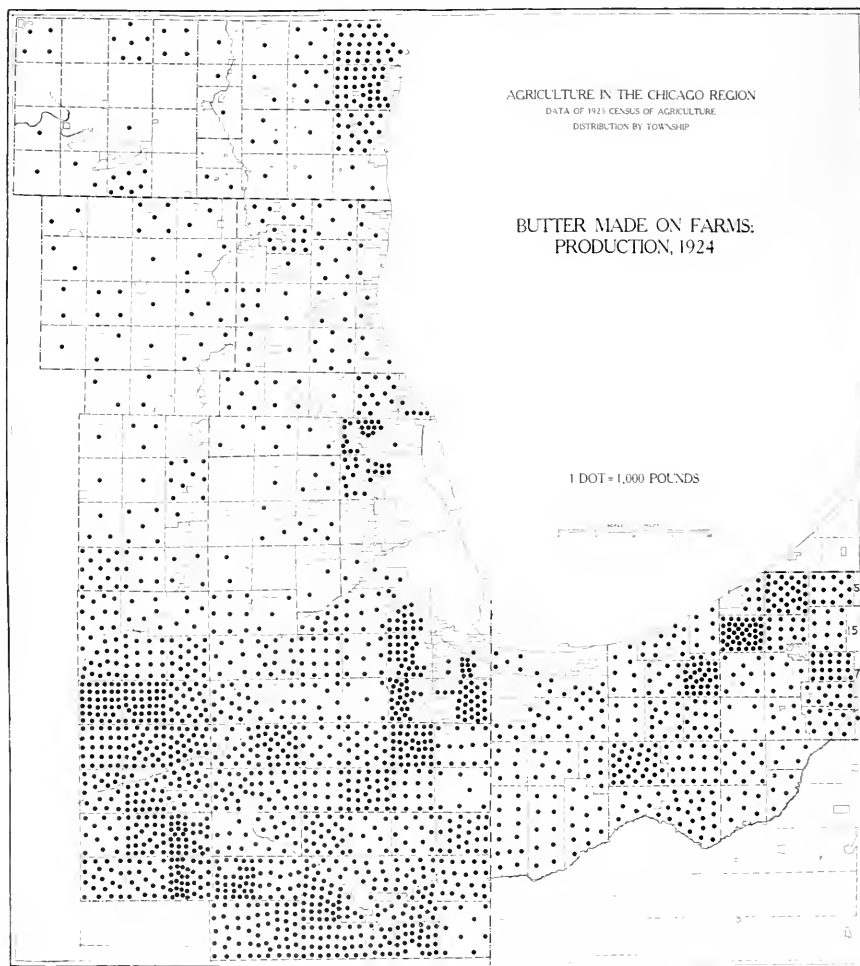
This is the region of production of market milk. The following divergencies from the pattern of milk production should be noted. In the northwest part of Walworth County milk production is heavy, while "milk sold" is relatively small in seven of the townships affected. The explanation is to be found in Figure 37, which shows that milk from these townships was sold on a butter-fat basis. This means that the butter fat was bought by creameries and manufactured into butter rather than being made on the farm. Reference to Figure 36, showing butter made on farms, will explain the absence of market milk in the southern and eastern part of the Region. The absence of market milk in the southern townships of Lake and Porter counties in Indiana and in certain townships in the southern Illinois counties is explained in Figure 35, which shows considerable shipments of cream from these townships.

NO. 35. CREAM SOLD



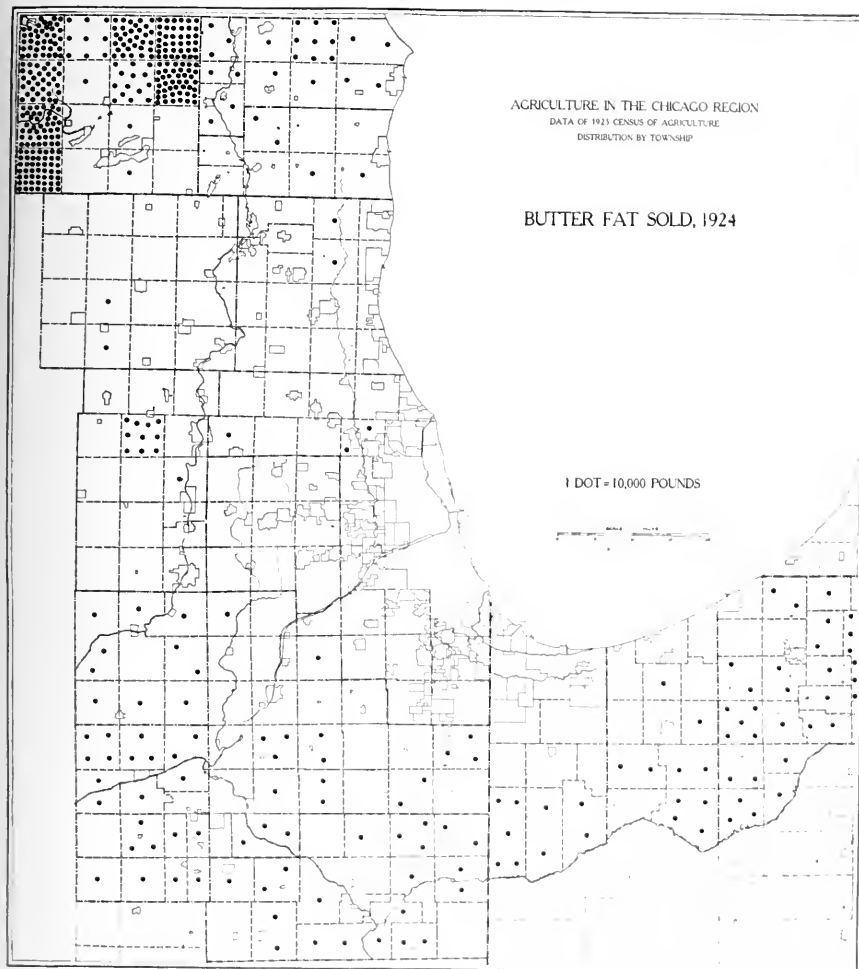
Here again, specialization is found in certain townships. Except in those townships in Walworth and Lake (Illinois) counties which ship milk as well as cream, there is a clear demarcation of practice. The townships in the southern and eastern part of the Region which are on a cream-shipping basis sell neither whole milk nor butter fat. As is to be expected, the cream-shipping areas lie on the outer edge of the milk-producing area. In the southern part of the Region, they actually penetrate the area of specialized grain and hog production.

NO. 36. BUTTER MADE ON FARMS



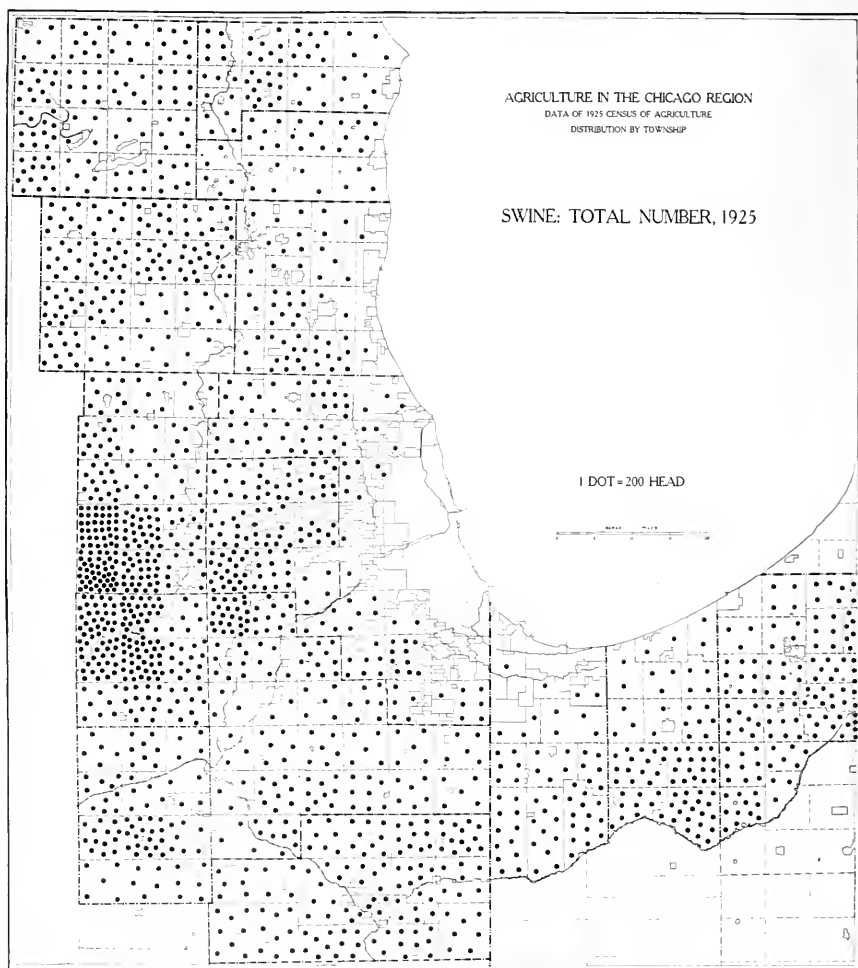
A marked specialization is evident in the distribution of butter made on farms. The pattern conforms in the main to the pattern of grain and hog production (*q.v.*). Exceptions are to be noted in the townships where vegetables and fruits are raised. Here also, butter made on farms is a complementary farm enterprise. It is clear that in the sections where milk production is lightest, butter production on farms is heaviest. In the regions of heavy milk production, the product moves to market in the raw state.

No. 37. BUTTER FAT SOLD



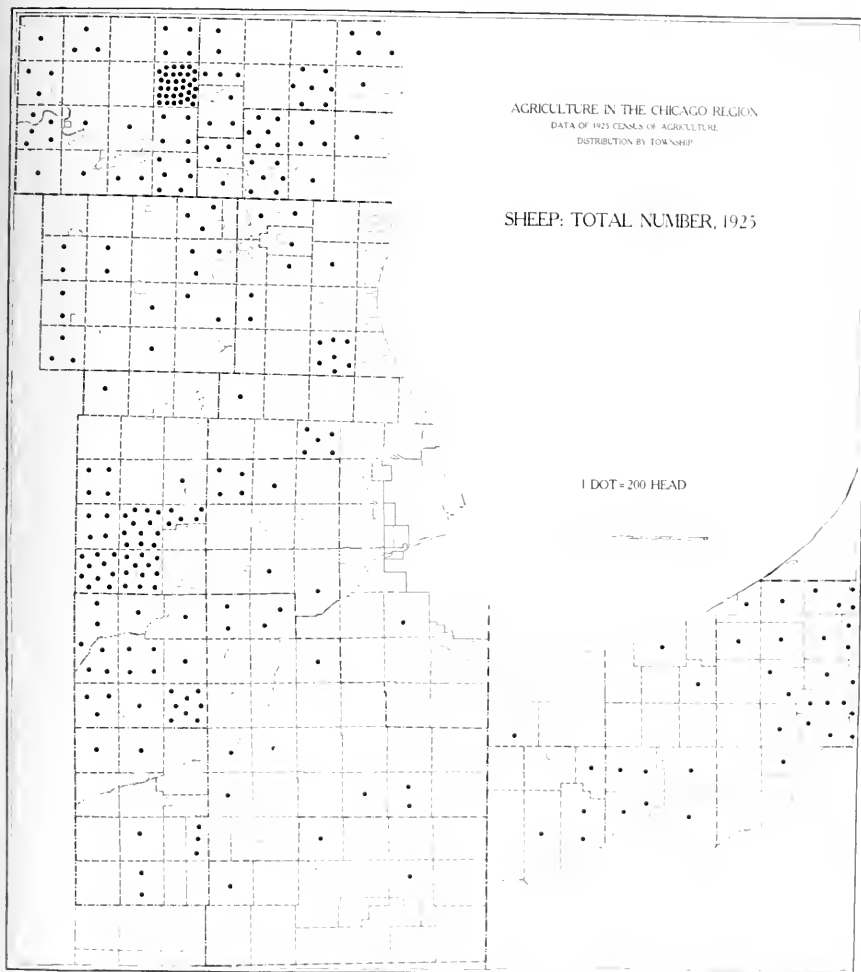
An interesting case of specialized practice is evident in these Walworth County townships. Milk is sold on a butter-fat-content basis to the creameries to be made into butter. It is not shipped as market milk. Curiously, townships immediately adjoining sell whole milk.

NO. 38. SWINE: TOTAL NUMBER



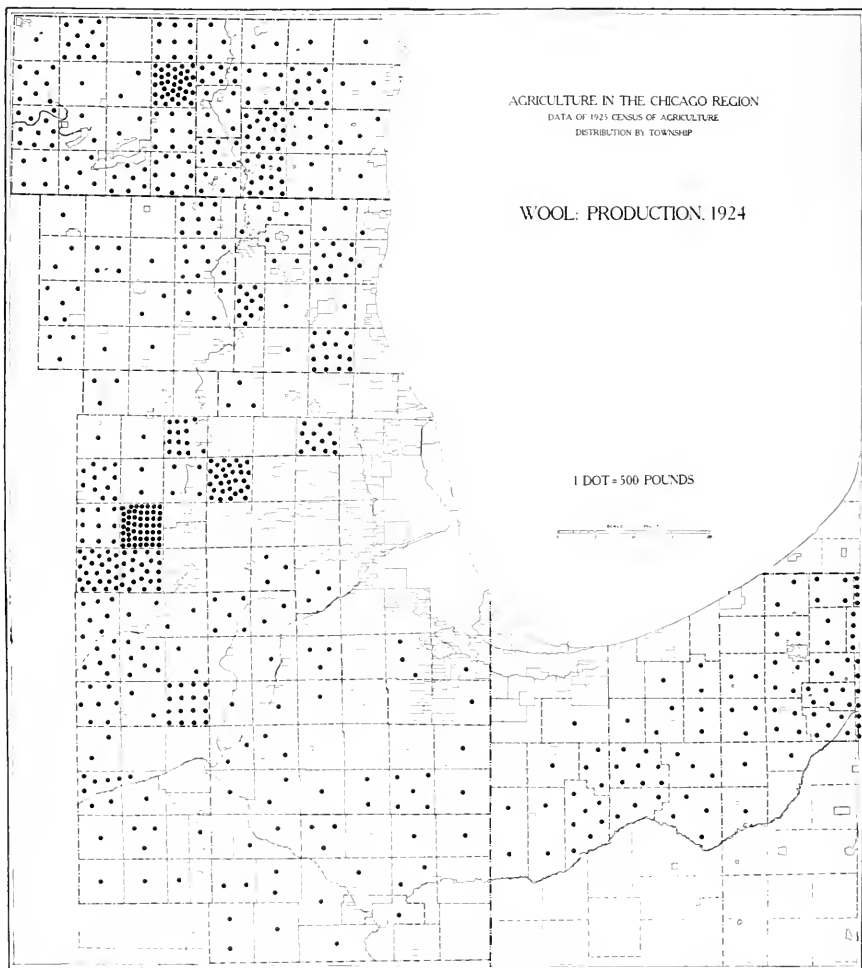
Except in restricted areas in the west-central part of the Region, the production of swine does not tie in closely with corn production (see Fig. 38). Over most of the Region, swine production appears to be carried on as a complementary enterprise of minor importance with dairying or grain farming.

NO. 39. SHEEP: TOTAL NUMBER



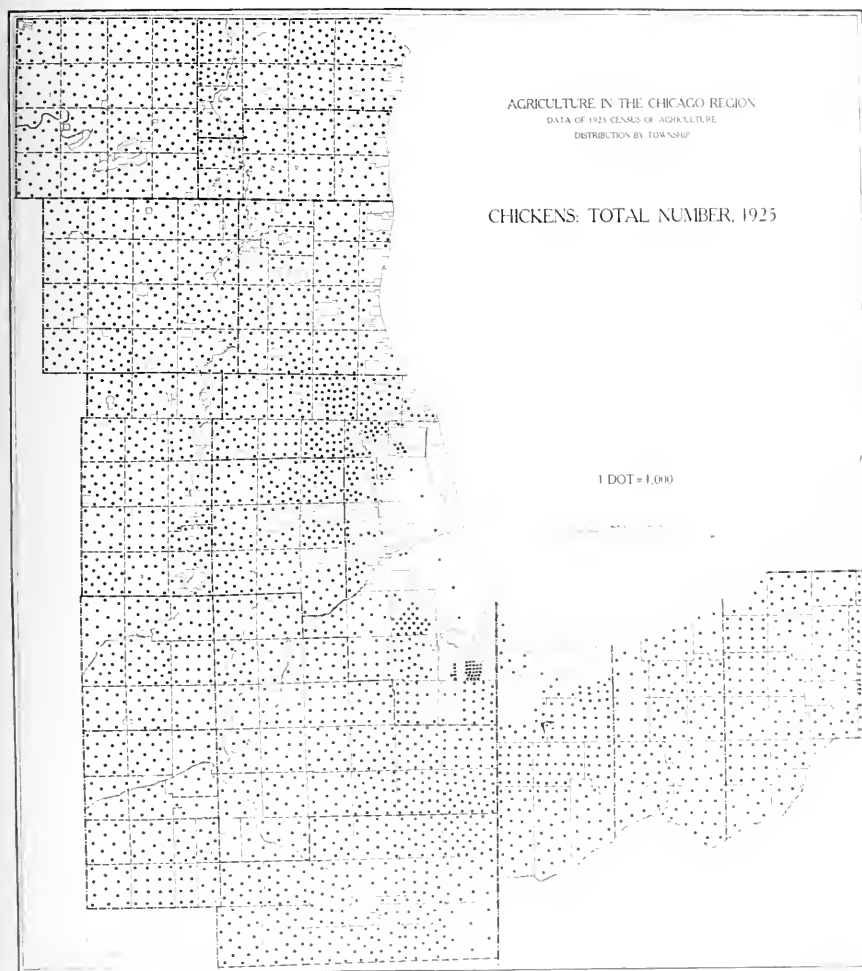
Sheep are of minor consequence in the Region. The concentration in Walworth County is on rough, hilly land that in Kane County is due to the existence of sheep-feeding yards where western sheep are unloaded and fed pending shipment into the Chicago market for sale.

No. 40. WOOL PRODUCTION



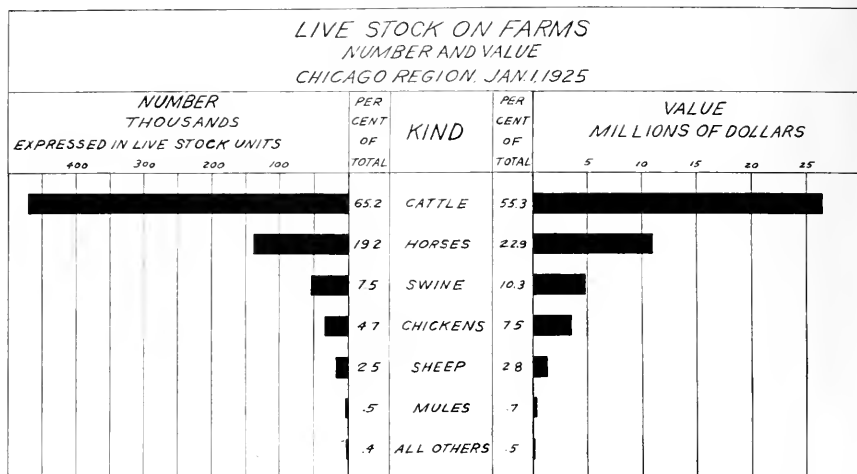
Certain anomalies appear in the pattern of wool production when it is compared with the figure showing number of sheep. In certain townships in the Wisconsin and Illinois counties, heavy wool production is shown where there were few or no sheep reported. This may be explained by the presence of sheep-feeding yards before referred to. These yards are located on western trunk-line railroads to the north and west of Chicago. The sheep held at these yards are often shorn before sending them to market. The wool so clipped was reported as produced in these townships, while the sheep were no longer on the farms when the enumeration was made.

NO. 41. CHICKENS ON FARMS: NUMBER



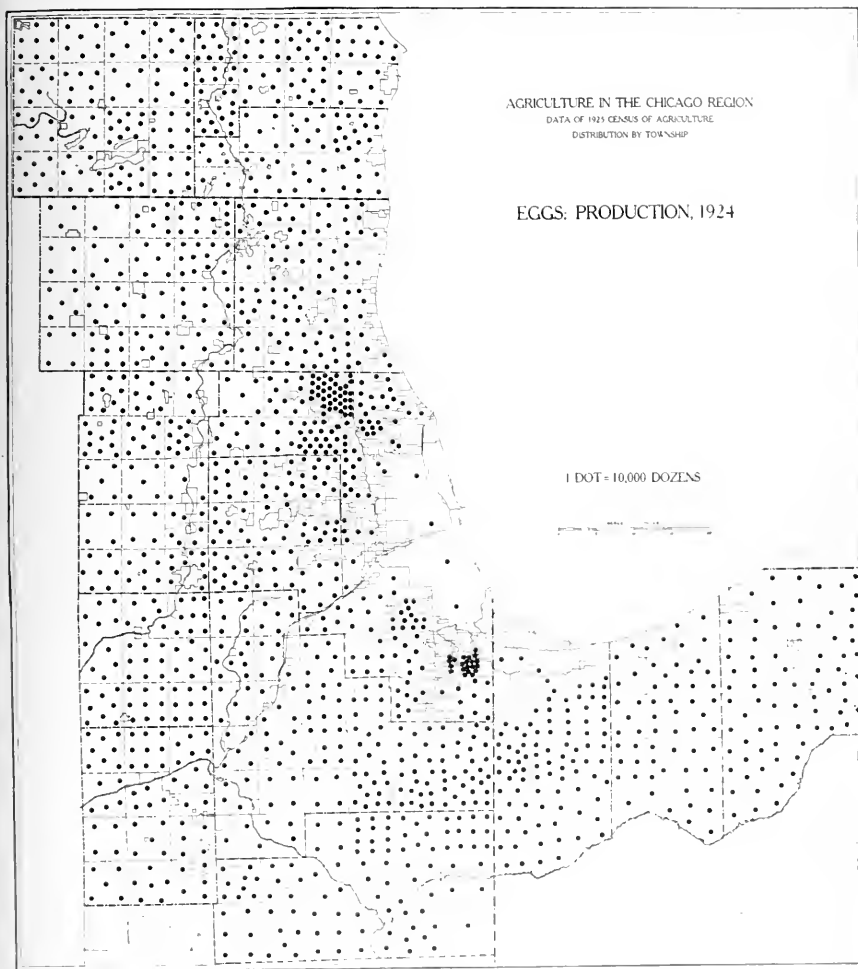
Chickens on farms are distributed very widely and evenly over the whole Region, except in the townships immediately around Chicago in Cook County. There is no indication of specialization. This concentration occurs just somewhat into Du Page and Lake Illinois counties. The raising of chickens in the Region is a wholly unimportant, considered a complementary enterprise.

DIAGRAM 6



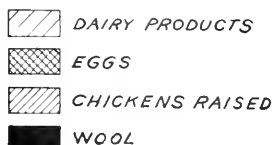
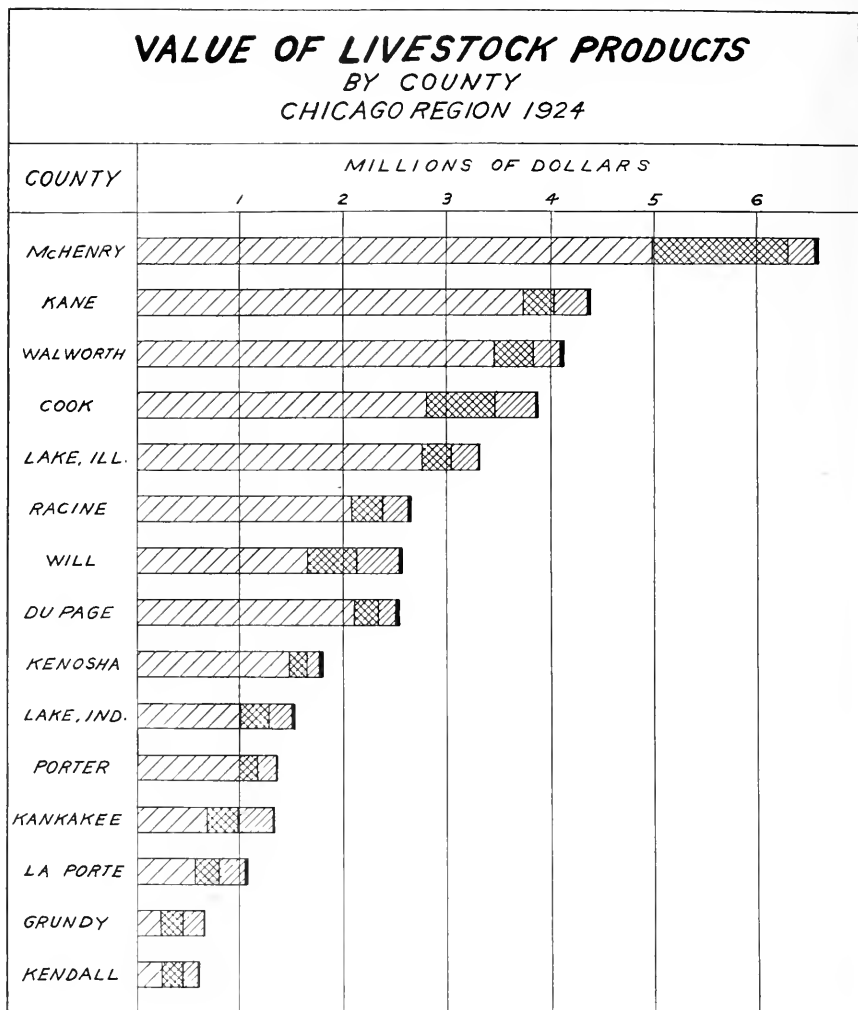
1 HORSE = 1 MULE = 1 COW OR STEER = 5 SWINE = 7 SHEEP = 7 GOATS = 100 CHICKENS

NO. 42. EGGS: PRODUCTION



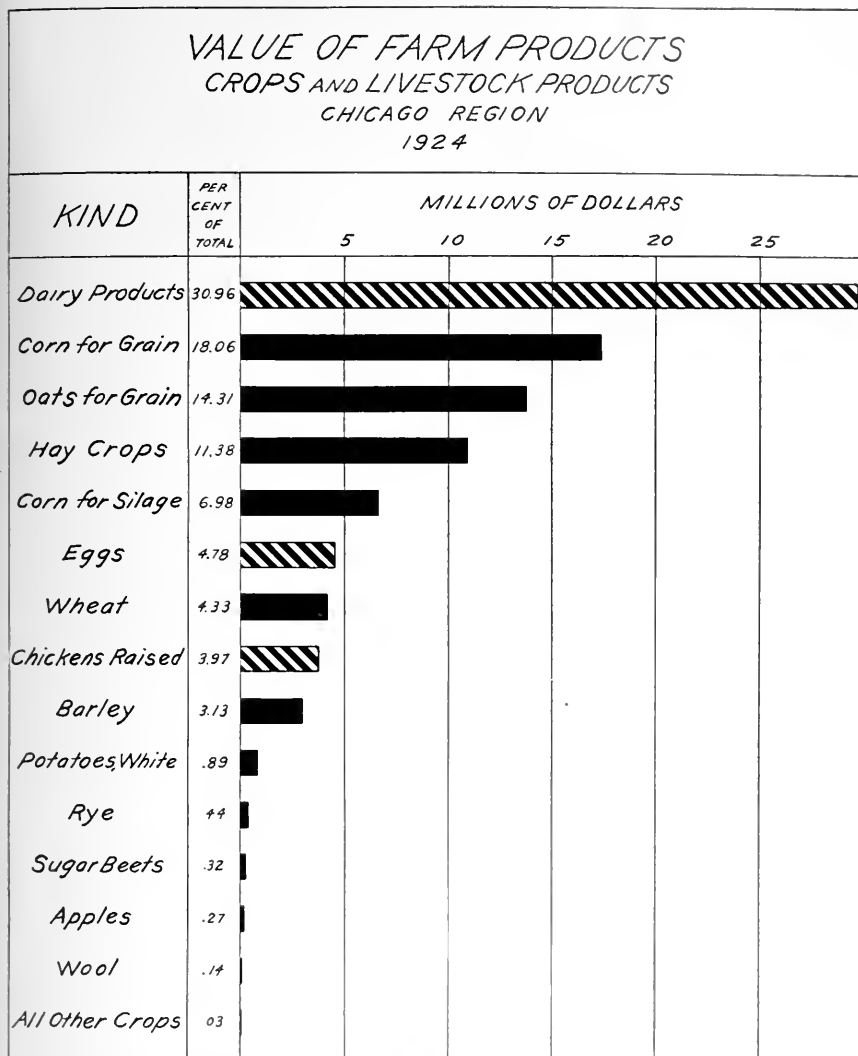
Heavy egg production is evident in the truck-raising, fruit-growing townships immediately surrounding Chicago. In parts of Grundy and Kendall counties production tends to increase. Starting in the northern tier of townships of Kankakee County, a belt of heavy egg production extends north and east to the eastern boundary of Porter County. This is the line of cattle and dairy-products production.

DIAGRAM 7. VALUE OF LIVE-STOCK PRODUCTS BY COUNTIES



The value of dairy products determines the relative position of the various counties in this diagram. Reference to Diagram 3 shows that in few instances is a county high in rank in the value of both crops and live-stock products.

DIAGRAM 8. VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTS



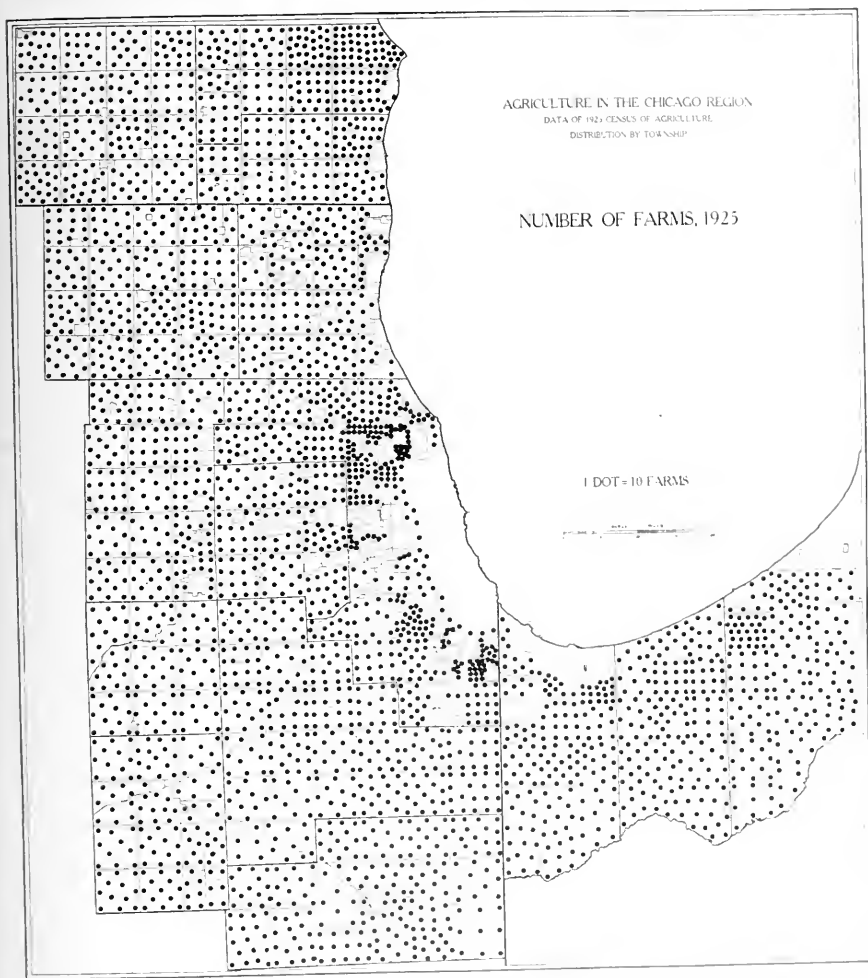
It is not possible to determine just what percentage of the total value of all farm products is attributable to crop production and what to the products of live stock. Apparently 39.85 per cent of the total value of all products in the Region came from live-stock products. But some portion of this value is represented by the value of the grain and hay fed to the live stock.



PART V
THE FARMS AND THE PEOPLE

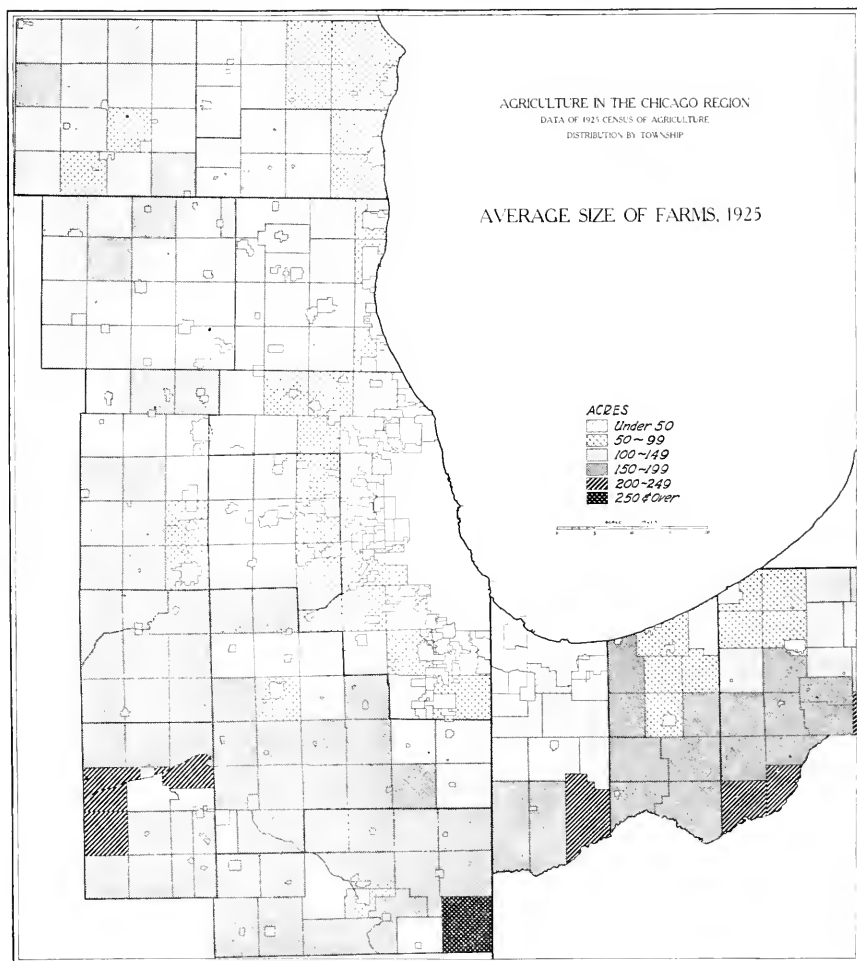


NO. 43. NUMBER OF FARMS



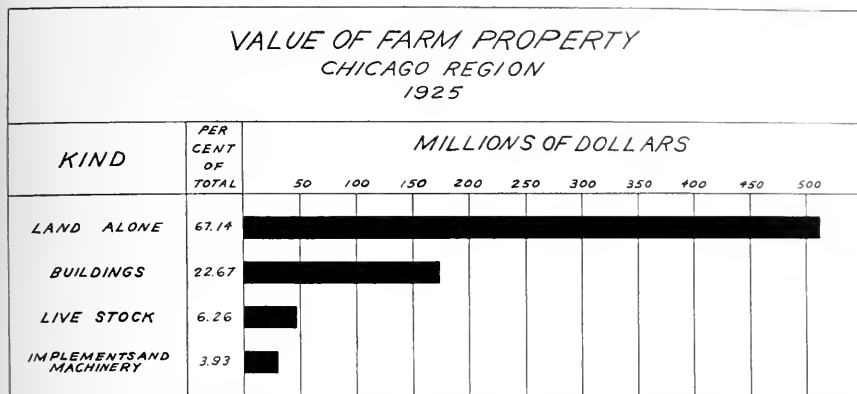
The number of farms is greatest where the size of farm is smallest and the land values generally high. The number of farms is greatest where fruit and vegetables are raised. Proportionately more farms are found in the dairy and cattle sections than in the grain and hog sections.

NO. 44. AVERAGE SIZE OF FARMS



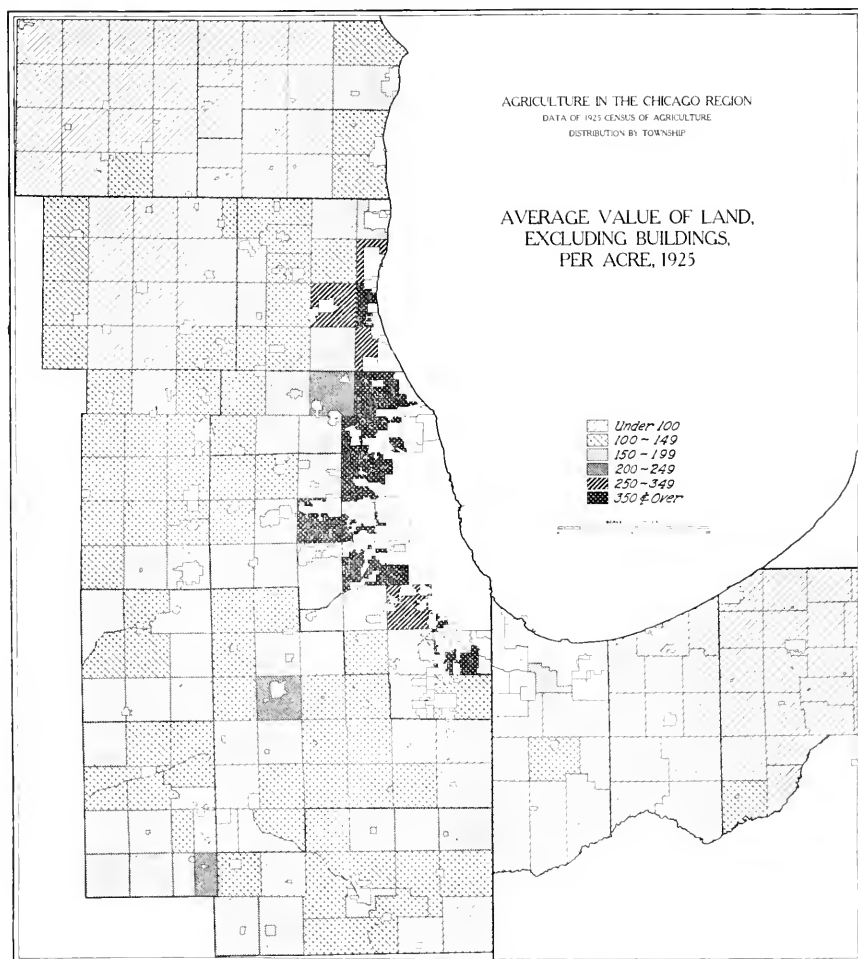
Farms are smallest in size along the lake shore and close to urban centers of population. Farms increase in size in every direction as the distance from Chicago increases. Size of farm is largest in the grain-growing areas of the south and east; smaller in the dairy, fruit, and vegetable areas. The township showing largest average size is a hay and pasture area. The larger farms are to a greater degree farmed by tenants than are the smaller farms (see Fig. 53). The smaller farms show the highest acre values.

DIAGRAM 9. VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY



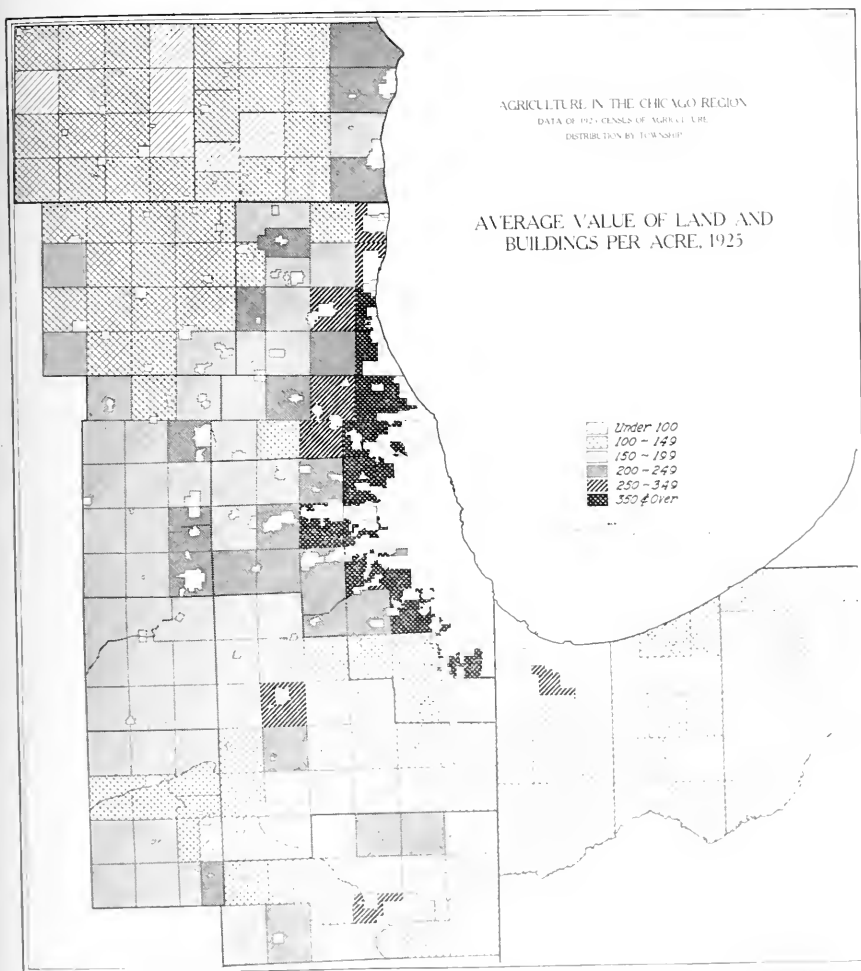
When compared with the state of Illinois, land in the Region is not so important an element in the total value of farm property as in the state. In Illinois, land alone constitutes 74 per cent of the value of all farm property; the value of buildings, 16.7 per cent; live stock, 6 per cent. The percentage which land value is of total value of farm property in the United States (66.1) is not greatly different from the percentage which land value is of total value in the Region. The higher percentage of value in buildings in the Region may well be attributed to the effect of urbanization on farms located near cities.

NO. 45. AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND, EXCLUDING BUILDINGS, PER ACRE



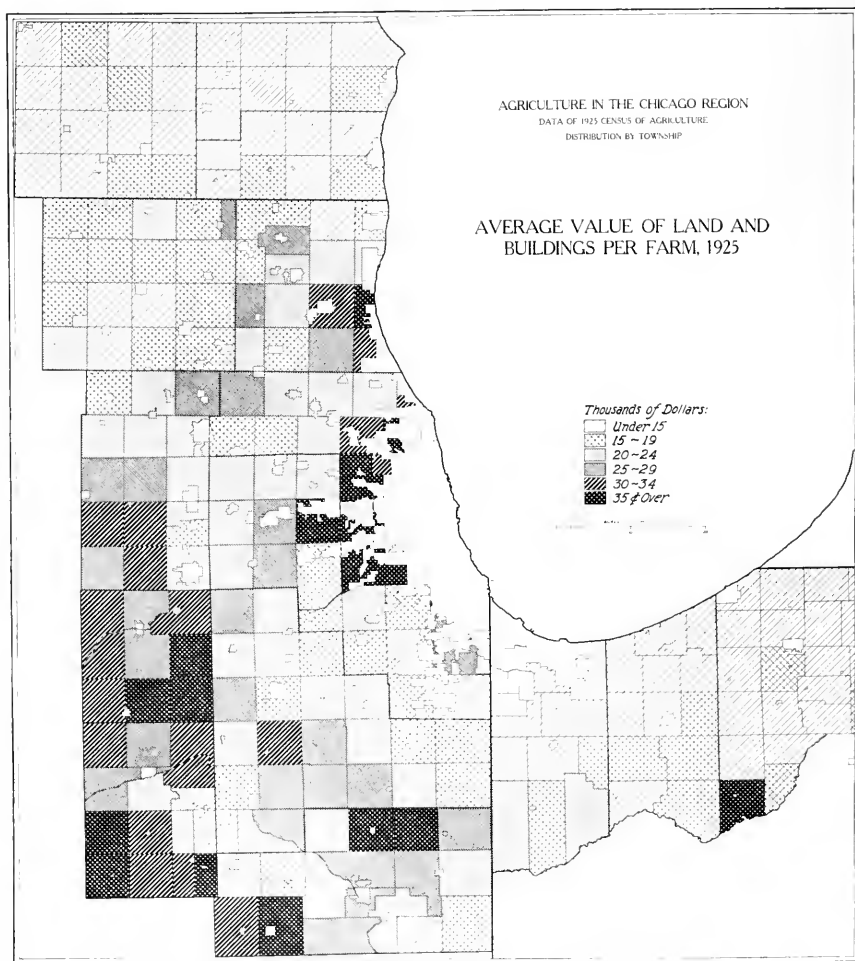
Land values are highest along the lake shore in Wisconsin and Illinois. These are not the better soils, but location near growing centers of population seems to be a determining influence on agricultural land values. This fact is especially noticeable around the limits of Chicago and in the easily accessible region west of the city. On the rich upland soils in Kendall, Grundy, and parts of Kankakee counties, values traceable to fertility are evident. Land values in the Illinois counties are generally higher than in Wisconsin and Indiana. Differences in use of land and in soil seem not to be so great a factor as distance from the Chicago market. In the Illinois townships, especially in Kendall and Grundy counties, there is some tendency for the higher-valued lands to fall into the hands of tenant farmers. In the Wisconsin counties the reverse holds true; while in Indiana, land values and tenancy fail to correlate.

NO. 46. AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER ACRE



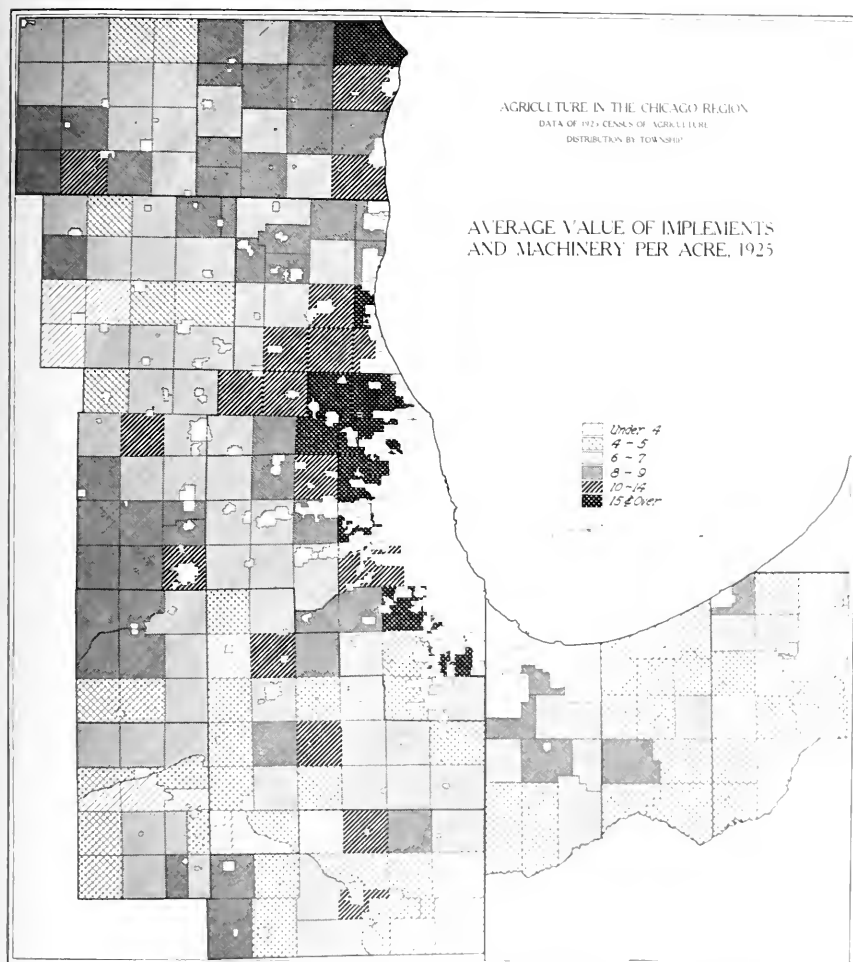
When the value of buildings is added to the land values, a considerable increase is shown in the northern townships of Wisconsin and the northern Illinois townships, and with some increase throughout the Illinois region. Where soil conditions are poor, the added value of buildings does not increase the value of the land on an acre alone basis. Except in the region directly west from Chicago, where the subject does not cover the area, the added value due to buildings. Where there is evidence of poor soil, the percentage increase in value of the grain and hog sections, the increase is more widespread than in the sections where the land is good. On the land alone, the areas in Illinois showing the greatest increase in value are those where tenant farming. This relation is not explained by Wisconsin and Illinois.

NO. 47. AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS PER FARM



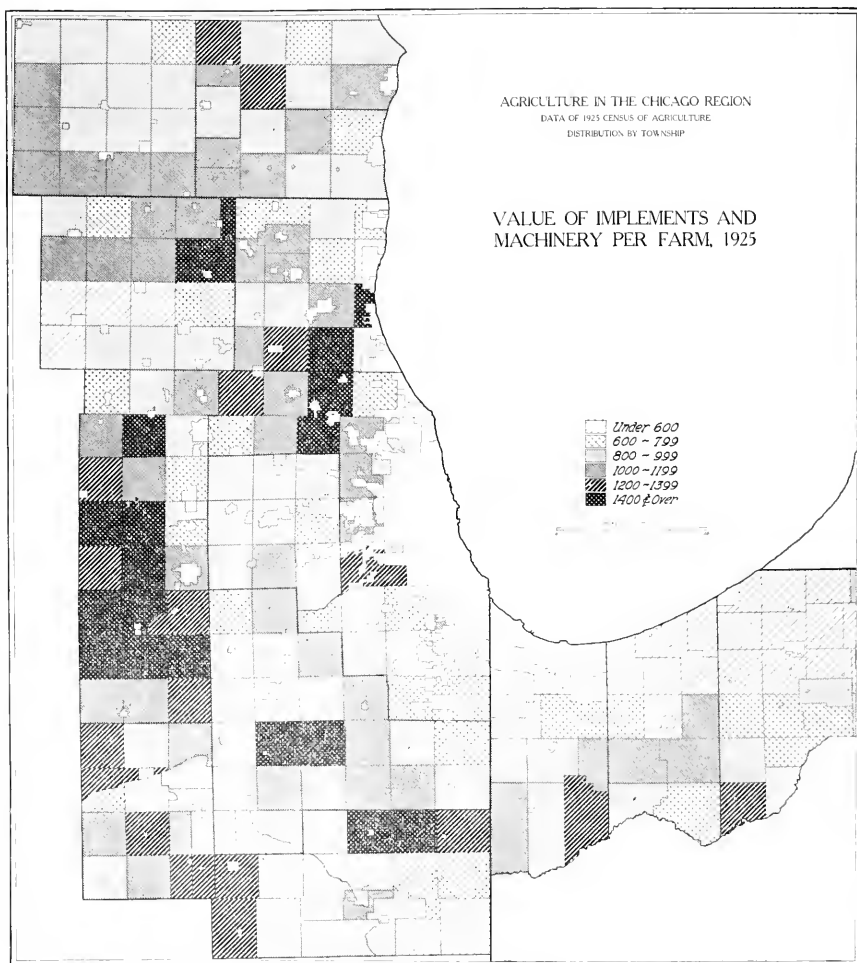
The value of land and buildings per farm is a function of the size of farms and of type of farming (see p. 89). Where the average size of farms for the township is small (see Fig. 44), the farm value of land and buildings is small. Exceptions to this occur in the case of small farms near the lake shore and near Chicago in Lake and Cook counties, Illinois. Here location value of the land alone is sufficient to overcome the small acreage. In the grain- and hog-producing areas where farms are large, farm values of land and buildings are also large, except in those cases, as in Will and Kankakee counties along the line of the Kankakee River, and notably in Pembroke Township in the southeast corner of Kankakee County, where poor soil conditions make for low values in spite of large farms.

NO. 48. VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY PER ACRE



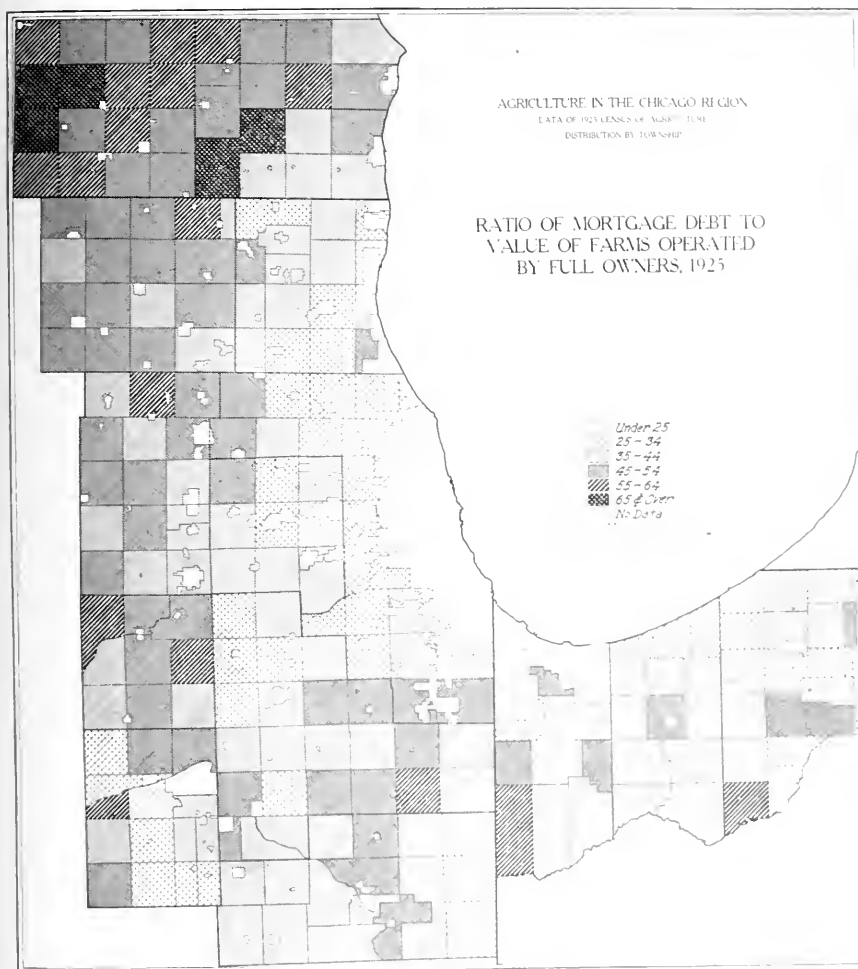
Acre values of implements and machinery are again heaviest on the smaller, more intensively cultivated farms around Chicago. Acre values also show prominently in the potato-growing townships in Racine and Kenosha counties. Except in Kane and Kendall counties, the larger size of farm is sufficient to make light acre values of implements and machinery in the grain-growing areas of the south and east.

NO. 49. AVERAGE VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY PER FARM



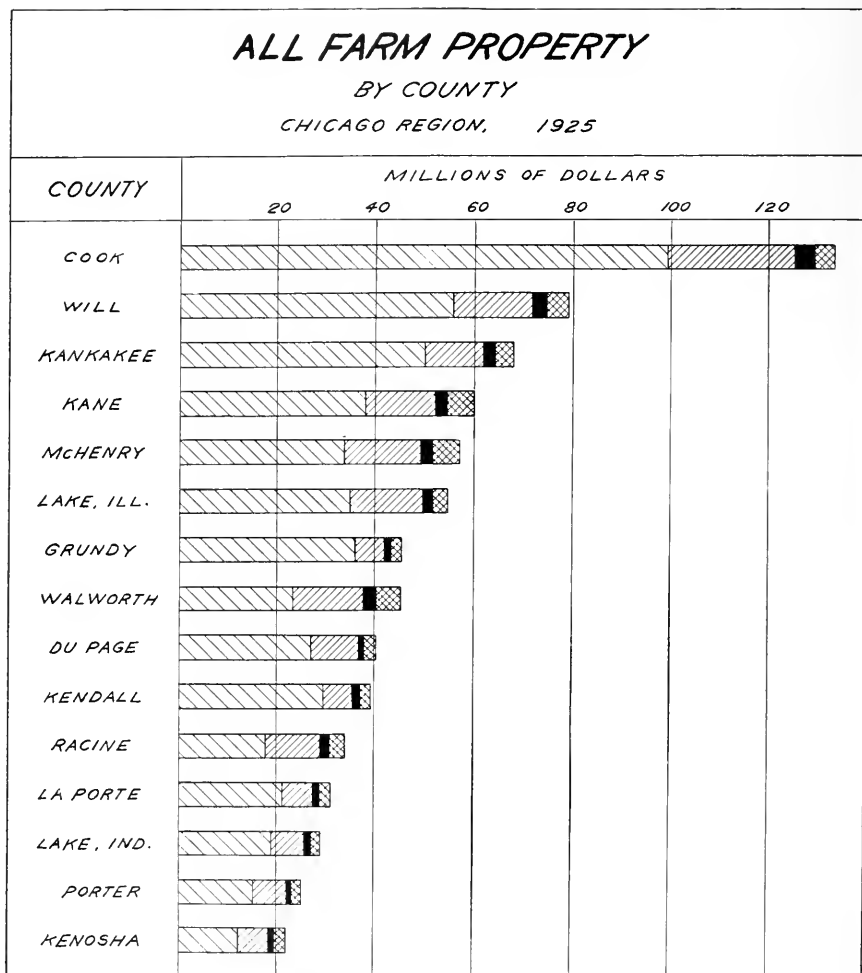
Highest values of implements and machinery per farm are found on the small farms near Chicago, especially to the northwest, where intensive production of vegetables and fruit is carried on. In certain townships in Racine County where potato acreage is found with corn and dairying, farm machinery values are high. The most marked concentration is in Kane and Kendall counties, where farms are between 150 and 200 acres in size and a diversified system of farming is carried on. The widely diverse character of the enterprises accounts for the heavy investment in implements and machinery. High farm-machinery values are found generally through the grain belt because of the large size of farms. Equipment of dairy barns is not listed as machinery but appears as part of the value of buildings.

NO. 50. RATIO OF MORTGAGE DEBT TO VALUE OF FARMS OPERATED BY FULL OWNERS



Reference should be made to Figure 47, which shows the value of land and buildings as the basis for debt distribution. Some curious contrasts, in fact, are shown. Where the value of land is most significant, the debt ratios are highest on lands of low value. This is especially true in McHenry County and parts of Cook and Will counties. In fact, the general relationship is the opposite to what might be expected. A possible explanation for this is that in the eastern part of Kane County, at most of Kane County, and in some parts of De Kalb County. On the higher-valued lands along the Lake shore, the debt ratios are generally low. This is the situation also in Grundy County. Mortgage debt is generally low in the corn and soybean sections of the Illinois River valley, and in the grain and hog sections of the Illinois River valley.

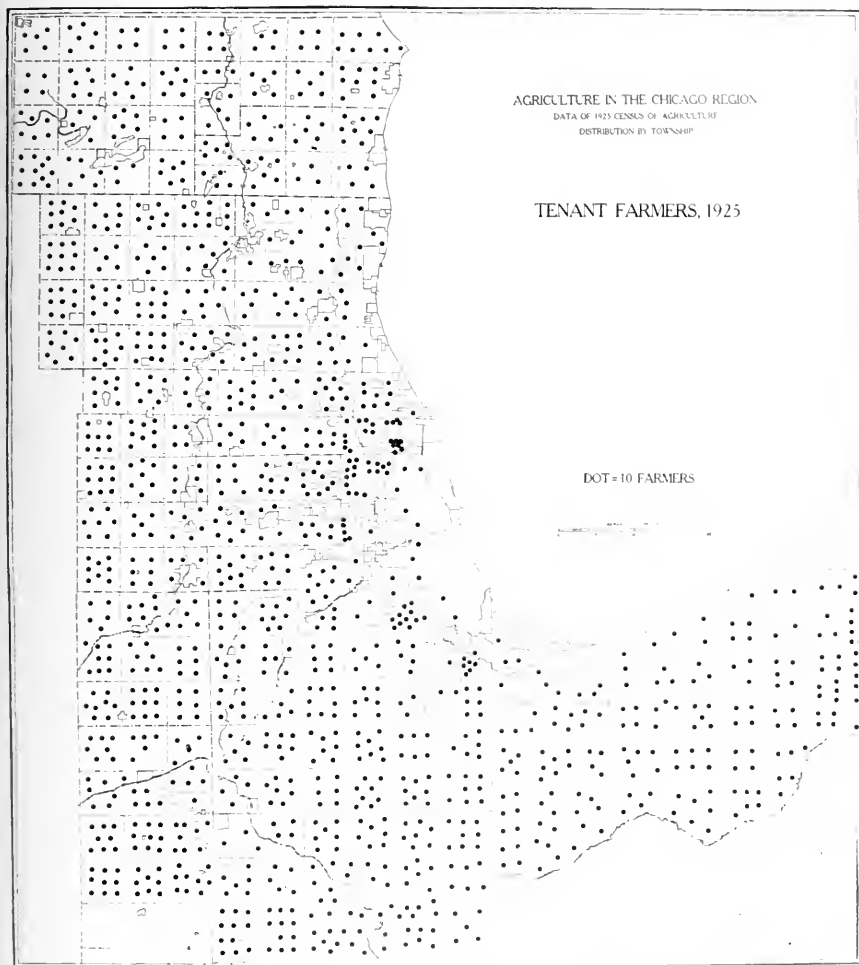
DIAGRAM 10. VALUE OF FARM PROPERTY BY COUNTY



 Land Alone
  Buildings
  Implements and Machinery
  Livestock on Farms

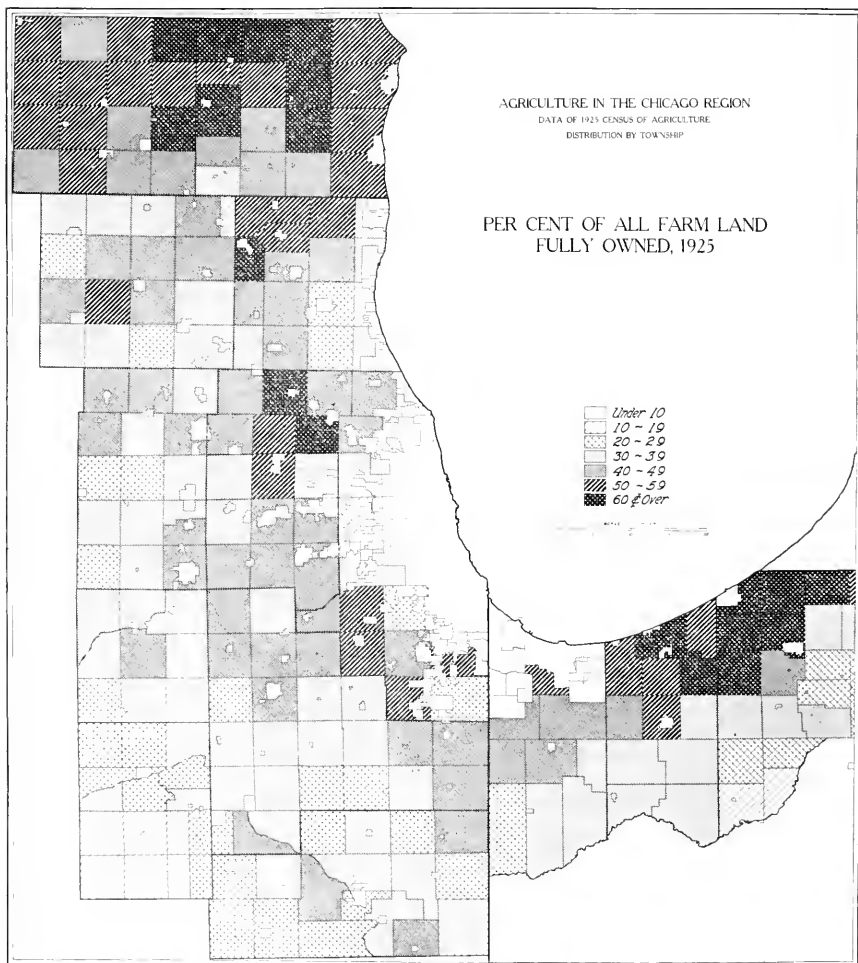
The effect of Chicago and its suburbs on Cook County land values is the most conspicuous feature of this diagram. A comparison of this diagram with Diagram 3 and Diagram 7 showing value of crops and live-stock products by counties will show that high value of property is not always accompanied by corresponding value of product.

NO. 51. TENANT FARMERS: NUMBER



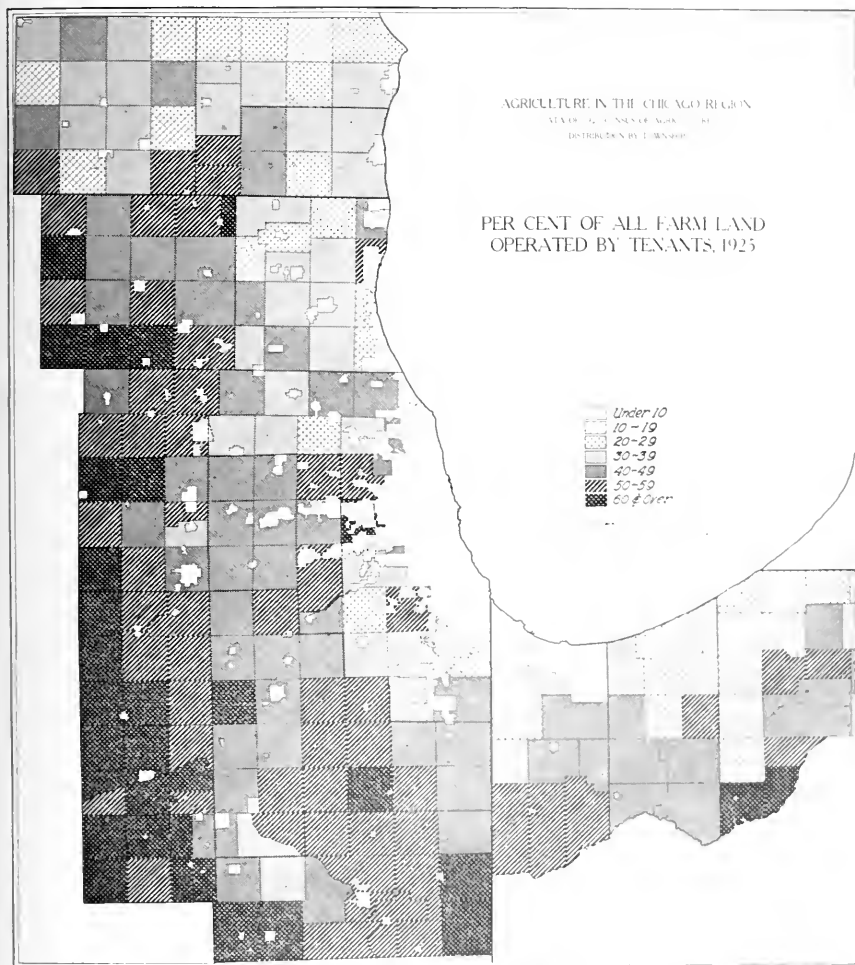
Tenant farming is spread widely over the whole Region. Concentration is found on the small, intensively cultivated farms near Chicago. The relative density of tenant farms may be appreciated by comparing Figure 43, which shows the number of farms in the Region. It is seen that the number of tenant farms is greatest in the region of grain and hog production and least in the dairy counties in Illinois and along the lake where fruit and vegetable farming prevail.

NO. 52. PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARM LAND FULLY OWNED



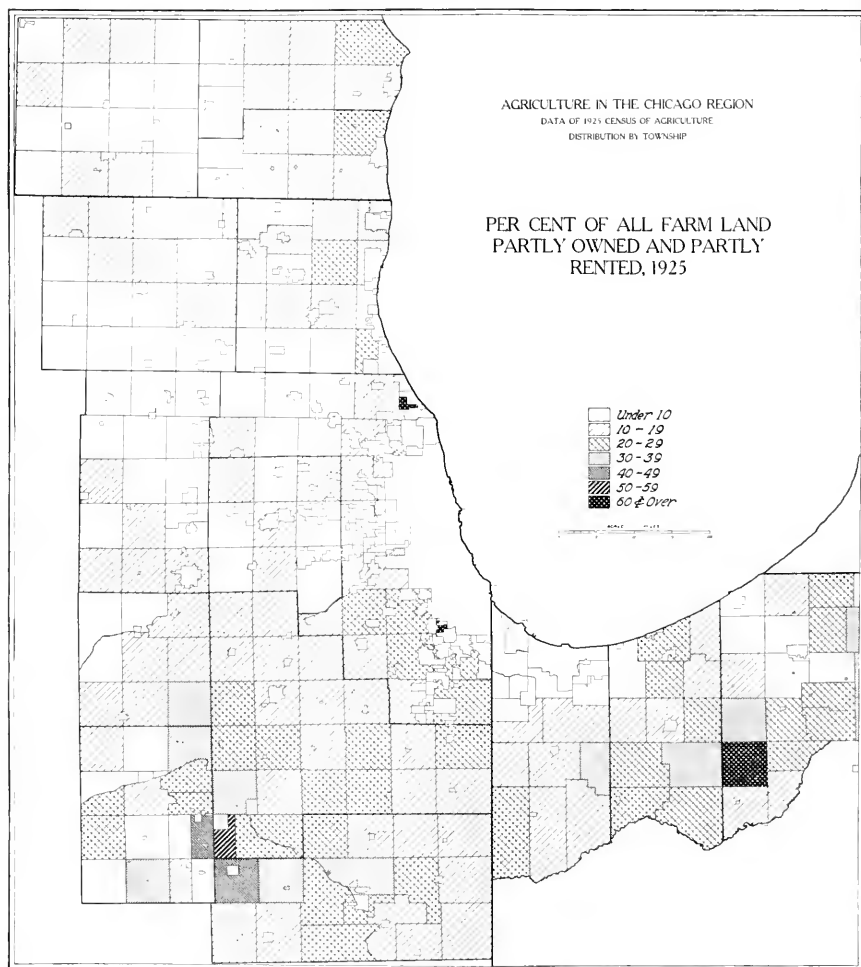
Farm land fully owned is found quite generally in the Wisconsin counties where dairy farming or vegetable and fruit raising is the rule. Certain of the townships about Chicago also show a high percentage of ownership. A high concentration of fully owned land is found around Michigan City in Indiana, where fruit and vegetable farming also prevails. Except in the Wisconsin counties it is the small farms which are most fully owned. The higher-valued land around Chicago is not so fully owned as the less-valued land farther out. Low acre values and full ownership seem to run together.

NO. 53. PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARM LAND OPERATED BY TENANTS



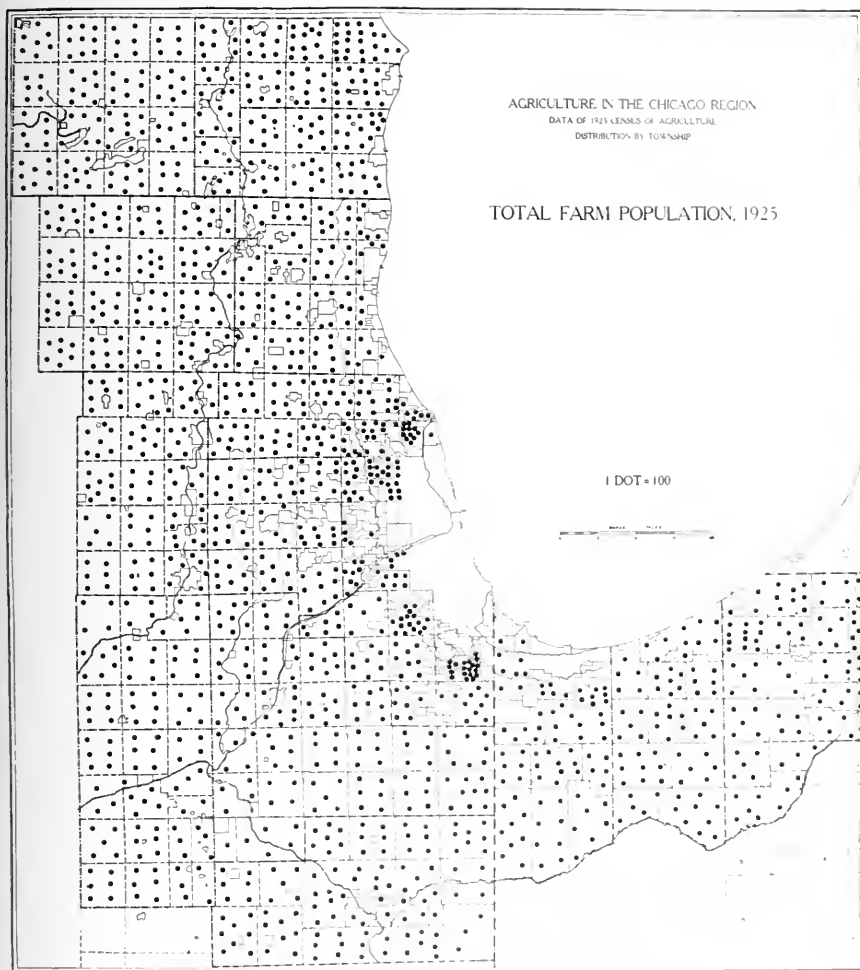
Except in the Wisconsin counties, tenant farming is found in all the more productive sections of the Chicago region. A high percentage of tenant farming is found on the farms of larger size in the sections where the most valuable crops are raised. The relation between tenant farming and farm size is especially conspicuous in the northwestern part of the region. On the highly valued farms near Chicago, the relation is not so apparent. On the western part of the region, particularly in Grundy, and the Indiana counties, a higher percentage of tenant farming is found.

NO. 54. PERCENTAGE OF ALL FARM LAND PARTLY OWNED AND PARTLY RENTED



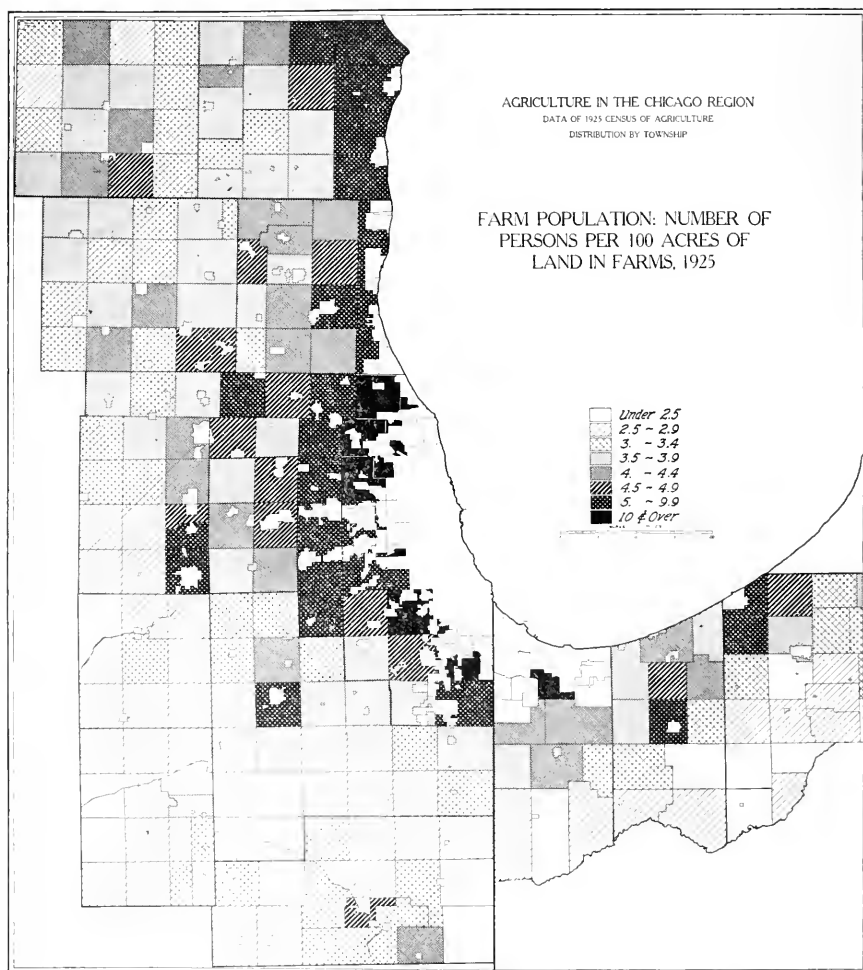
Part owners who are also renting land are widely scattered over the Region. They are generally present in the grain-growing areas, where farms are large and tenant farming is the rule. Local concentrations appear at various points within these areas.

NO. 55. TOTAL FARM POPULATION



The farm population is spread rather evenly over the whole Region. A distinct line of concentration is apparent along the lake shore and around the city limits of Chicago. Reference to Figure 56 will show the relative density of farm population as a percentage of total population—see Table 10 in Appendix—is in inverse relation to the general distribution of farm population alone. There is a maximum variation from practically 0 per cent in Chicago township to 100 per cent in certain townships in Laporte, Kankakee, and Walworth counties. Cook County, with 0.7 per cent of population on farms, is at one end of the scale, with Kendall County at the other, with 50.2 per cent. For the Region as a whole, only 22.2 per cent of total population are on farms. The percentage is highest at the far corners of the Region, in Kendall, Walworth, Grundy, and Laporte counties. Farm population is least significant along the Lake shore and in the region immediately west of Chicago. These areas of high and low percentages are far from homogeneous, however. Within Cook County two townships show percentages of 73.1 and 84.1 on farms, respectively. In Kendall County one township shows only 21.9 per cent. It is well to remember that this comparison is based on a 1925 farm-population figure, while the data for total population are the census figures of 1920, and for total population by townships being available for 1925.

NO. 56. FARM POPULATION PER 100 ACRES OF FARM LAND



Relative density of farm population is apparently controlled by urban-population groupings and size of farm. The smaller farms are found close to the cities and towns. Greatest density of farm population coincides with greatest density of urban population and shades off along lines of urban centers at all points from the center of density at Chicago. This influence is least felt in the grain- and hog-producing sections in the southern and southwestern parts of the Region, where the farms are of greater size and urban units of less significance.

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PART VI
STATISTICAL APPENDIX



EXPLANATION OF TERMS USED IN CENSUS TABLES

In taking the farm census of 1925 the Bureau of the Census employed the same methods of enumeration that it has used in the decennial censuses. The figures are, therefore, the results obtained from the tabulation of the information given by farm operators to census enumerators in a personal canvass of the individual farms and ranges of the United States.

The censuses of 1925 and 1920 relate to January 1 of those years and the crop years 1924 and 1919. The census of 1910 relates to April 15, 1910, and the crop year 1909.

Farm.—A "farm," for census purposes, is all the land which is directly farmed by one person, either by his own labor alone or with the assistance of members of his household or hired employees. The land operated by a partnership is also a "farm." A "farm" may consist of a single tract of land or of a number of separate tracts; and these several tracts may be held under different tenures, as where one tract is owned by the farmer and another tract is rented by him. When a landowner has one or more tenants, renters, croppers, or managers, the land operated by each is considered a "farm."

In applying the foregoing definition of a "farm" for census purposes, enumerators were instructed to report as a "farm" any tract of 3 or more acres used for agricultural purposes and also any tract containing less than 3 acres which produced at least \$250 worth of farm products in the year 1924.

Farmer.—A "farmer" or "farm operator," according to the census definition, is a person who operates a farm, either performing the labor himself or directly supervising it. The number of farmers shown by the census of agriculture is, therefore, the same as the number of farms. Owners of farms who do not themselves conduct or direct the farm operations are not reported as farmers.

Tenure.—Farm operators are classified, according to the tenure under which they operate their farms, into four general classes, as follows:

Full owners are farmers who own all the land which they operate.

Part owners are farmers who operate some land which they own, together with additional land which they rent. Part owners, therefore, have some of the characteristics of full owners and some of the characteristics of tenants.

Managers are farmers who operate farms or ranches for the owners, receiving wages or salaries for their services.

Tenants are farmers who operate hired land only. In the present report separate figures are not shown for the two classes of tenants, namely, (1) cash tenants and (2) share tenants, but these two classes are combined.

Farm land.—The acreage designated as "all land in farms" includes considerable areas of land not actually under cultivation and some not even used for pasture.

since each farmer was asked to report as a unit all the land under his control, or, rather, all the land which he thought of as a part of his farm. Isolated tracts of timberland and other areas not connected with the farm were not included.

All land in crops in 1924 includes:

1. *Crop land harvested in 1924*, comprising all land from which cultivated crops were harvested, all land from which hay was cut, including wild hay cut within the limits of the farm, and all land in gardens, orchards, and vineyards. A given acreage was counted but once, even though two or more crops were harvested from it.

2. *Crop failure*, comprising land from which no crop was harvested in 1924 because of crop failure or destruction from any cause, including drought, flood, insects, or disease.

3. *Idle or fallow land*, comprising land which was lying idle all of 1924 or which was in cultivated summer fallow. This class, together with the crop land harvested and the crop failure, makes up the area designated "crop land, total."

All pasture land includes:

1. *Plowable pasture*, comprising land used only for pasture in 1924 which could be plowed and used for crops without clearing, draining, or irrigating.

2. *Woodland pasture*, comprising woodland used for pasture at any time during 1924. (See definition of "woodland" below, under item "Woodland not used for pasture.")

3. *Other pasture*, comprising all land used for pasture in 1924 which was not included under plowable pasture or woodland pasture. These three classes together constitute the item designated "pasture land, total."

Woodland not used for pasture, "woodland" being defined as including all farm wood lots, natural or planted, and cut-over land with young growth, but excluding land having only chaparral or woody shrubs.

All other land in farms, including all rough, swampy, or waste land not in forest, pasture, or crops, and also the land occupied by buildings, barnyards, feed lots, roads, etc.

Farm values.—The farmer was asked to report, first, the total value of his farm (land and buildings), including all the land which he operated, both owned and hired. He was asked to give the current market value—that is, the amount for which the farm would sell under normal conditions, not at forced sale. The tabulated results of this inquiry are shown as "value of land and buildings" and represent the total value of farm real estate.

The farmer was also asked to report the value of the buildings alone on his farm. This value was necessarily estimated, and the figures obtained are probably somewhat less satisfactory than the figures for the total real estate value.

The figure shown for "land, excluding buildings" is obtained by subtracting the value of the buildings from the basic value of land and buildings together.

Mortgage debt.—Mortgage-debt figures are given only for farm owners, the number of mortgaged farms being given for full owners and part owners combined and

the amount of the mortgage debt for full owners alone. The number of owners reporting mortgage debt is the number who gave the amount of the debt in response to a question reading as follows: "Amount of mortgage debt on all farm land and buildings owned by you (anywhere in the United States)."

In the mortgage-debt inquiry at earlier censuses the question was limited to "debt on the farm covered by the schedule." It appears, however, from an examination of the returns, that in the northern states, at least, the change in the form of the question has made very little difference in the returns.

Live stock.—The term "live stock" includes all domestic animals, poultry, and bees.

Cattle: beef and dairy.—The classification of cattle as "beef" and "dairy" is shown in the table only for heifers and for cows. Beef cattle were defined on the schedule, both in 1920 and in 1925, as "cattle kept mainly for beef production"; and dairy cattle were defined as "cattle kept mainly for milk production." In many parts of the country, however, especially where the cattle usually kept are of a general-purpose type, it is difficult for either the enumerator or the farmer to classify the cattle on this basis. In many cases, therefore, the classification as "beef" or "dairy" seems to have been largely a matter of individual opinion, and there are a number of cases where a comparison of the 1925 figures with those for 1920 shows radical changes. It is believed, however, that on the whole the 1925 classification is more nearly accurate than that made in 1920.

Cows two years old and over.—This designation is used, for brevity, in place of an item which appeared on the schedule as "cows and heifers two years old and over."

Cows milked.—The number of cows milked is a new item, not obtained in any previous census of agriculture. Each farmer was asked to report the "total number of cows milked during all or any part of the year 1924."

Milk products.—The figure given for milk production represents the total production of milk, including an estimate for those farms reporting cows milked but not reporting the amount of milk produced. This estimate was made on the basis of the average production per cow milked, as shown by the complete schedules.

Butter fat sold.—Where farmers sell cream (or milk) and receive payment for the number of pounds of butter fat contained therein, the butter fat content for which they thus receive payment is reported as butter fat sold. The figure for cream sold represents, therefore, only that cream sold by the gallon or similar unit.

Wool.—The figures for wool production represent the total production, including estimates for the incomplete reports. The estimates are based on the average production of wool per sheep on hand, as shown by the complete reports.

Eggs and chickens.—The production of eggs and the number of chickens raised are, likewise, totals including estimates for the incomplete reports.

Acreage and production.—The acreage shown for the several crops represents the acreage harvested, which is sometimes less than the acreage planted. The production represents the quantity actually harvested in the form indicated. For example,

the number of bushels of oats shown includes only oats actually threshed. The number of bushels of corn includes only corn husked or snapped at the rate of 56 pounds of shelled corn or 70 pounds of ear corn per bushel.

Corn.—For the first time in any federal census the total acreage of corn for all purposes has been obtained for 1924. Corn harvested for grain includes corn snapped, husked, or (at the time of the enumeration) to be husked, for grain. The acreage of corn for fodder includes the area from which the whole plant was cut for green or dry fodder and not husked or snapped. Corn was reported as hogged off where the whole plant was hogged or grazed off by any kind of live stock and none of the corn husked or snapped.

Hay.—Total quantity of hay of all kinds, both tame and wild is reported.

Farm population.—The farm population, as reported for 1925, comprises all persons living on farms, including, of course, considerable numbers of persons engaged in occupations other than farming.

The figures for 1925 are not strictly comparable with those reported in 1920, since the definition used in 1920 included not only all persons living on farms but, in addition, those farm laborers (and their families) who, while not living on farms, did live in rural territory outside any incorporated place. It is believed that the number of farm laborers thus included was not very great, but the fact of their inclusion should be kept in mind in making any comparisons between the farm population figures for 1925 and 1920.

The farm population classified as "colored" includes Negroes, Indians, Chinese, and Japanese.

All percentage relations except the ratio of mortgage debt to land value, and all data on acre yields, have been computed from census data but were not contributed by the Bureau of the Census. Township areas are likewise not census data, but are based on the United States Land Survey as shown in plat books on file in the office of the county recorder of the several counties. All other data were compiled by the Bureau of the Census and tabulation made by them on a township basis.

For purposes of mapping, data reported separately by the census bureau for townsites have been combined with the townships in which these areas are located. Percentages are based on the combined figures.

TABLES 1-12

TABLE 1
LAND AREA, NUMBER OF FARMS, AND FARM ACREAGE BY TOWNSHIP IN THE CHICAGO REGION, 1925

[illegible]

Ward	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463
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located in Chicago

Case	α	β	γ	δ	ϵ	ζ	η	θ	ι	κ	λ	μ	ν	ξ	\omicron	π	ρ	σ	τ	υ	ϕ	χ	ψ	ω	
1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
6	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
8	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
10	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
11	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
12	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
13	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
14	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
15	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5
16	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2			

AGRICULTURE IN THE CHICAGO REGION

TABLE I—*Continued*[illegible]

Towns	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090	2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190	2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290	2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390	2400	2410	2420	2430	2440	2450	2460	2470	2480	2490	2500	2510	2520	2530	2540	2550	2560	2570	2580	2590	2600	2610	2620	2630	2640	2650	2660	2670	2680	2690	2700	2710	2720	2730	2740	2750	2760	2770	2780	2790	2800	2810	2820	2830	2840	2850	2860	2870	2880	2890	2900	2910	2920	2930	2940	2950	2960	2970	2980	2990	3000	3010	3020	3030	3040	3050	3060	3070	3080	3090	3100	3110	3120	3130	3140	3150	3160	3170	3180	3190	3200	3210	3220	3230	3240	3250	3260	3270	3280	3290	3300	3310	3320	3330	3340	3350	3360	3370	3380	3390	3400	3410	3420	3430	3440	3450	3460	3470	3480	3490	3500	3510	3520	3530	3540	3550	3560	3570	3580	3590	3600	3610	3620	3630	3640	3650	3660	3670	3680	3690	3700	3710	3720	3730	3740	3750	3760	3770	3780	3790	3800	3810	3820	3830	3840	3850	3860	3870	3880	3890	3900	3910	3920	3930	3940	3950	3960	3970	3980	3990	4000	4010	4020	4030	4040	4050	4060	4070	4080	4090	4100	4110	4120	4130	4140	4150	4160	4170	4180	4190	4200	4210	4220	4230	4240	4250	4260	4270	4280	4290	4300	4310	4320	4330	4340	4350	4360	4370	4380	4390	4400	4410	4420	4430	4440	4450	4460	4470	4480	4490	4500	4510	4520	4530	4540	4550	4560	4570	4580	4590	4600	4610	4620	4630	4640	4650	4660	4670	4680	4690	4700	4710	4720	4730	4740	4750	4760	4770	4780	4790	4800	4810	4820	4830	4840	4850	4860	4870	4880	4890	4900	4910	4920	4930	4940	4950	4960	4970	4980	4990	5000	5010	5020	5030	5040	5050	5060	5070	5080	5090	5100	5110	5120	5130	5140	5150	5160	5170	5180	5190	5200	5210	5220	5230	5240	5250	5260	5270	5280	5290	5300	5310	5320	5330	5340	5350	5360	5370	5380	5390	5400	5410	5420	5430	5440	5450	5460	5470	5480	5490	5500	5510	5520	5530	5540	5550	5560	5570	5580	5590	5600	5610	5620	5630	5640	5650	5660	5670	5680	5690	5700	5710	5720	5730	5740	5750	5760	5770	5780	5790	5800	5810	5820	5830	5840	5850	5860	5870	5880	5890	5900	5910	5920	5930	5940	5950	5960	5970	5980	5990	6000	6010	6020	6030	6040	6050	6060	6070	6080	6090	6100	6110	6120	6130	6140	6150	6160	6170	6180	6190	6200	6210	6220	6230	6240	6250	6260	6270	6280	6290	6300	6310	6320	6330	6340	6350	6360	6370	6380	6390	6400	6410	6420	6430	6440	6450	6460	6470	6480	6490	6500	6510	6520	6530	6540	6550	6560	6570	6580	6590	6600	6610	6620	6630	6640	6650	6660	6670	6680	6690	6700	6710	6720	6730	6740	6750	6760	6770	6780	6790	6800	6810	6820	6830	6840	6850	6860	6870	6880	6890	6900	6910	6920	6930	6940	6950	6960	6970	6980	6990	7000	7010	7020	7030	7040	7050	7060	7070	7080	7090	7100	7110	7120	7130	7140	7150	7160	7170	7180	7190	7200	7210	7220	7230	7240	7250	7260	7270	7280	7290	7300	7310	7320	7330	7340	7350	7360	7370	7380	7390	7400	7410	7420	7430	7440	7450	7460	7470	7480	7490	7500	7510	7520	7530	7540	7550	7560	7570	7580	7590	7600	7610	7620	7630	7640	7650	7660	7670	7680	7690	7700	7710	7720	7730	7740	7750	7760	7770	7780	7790	7800	7810	7820	7830	7840	7850	7860	7870	7880	7890	7900	7910	7920	7930	7940	7950	7960	7970	7980	7990	8000	8010	8020	8030	8040	8050	8060	8070	8080	8090	8100	8110	8120	8130	8140	8150	8160	8170	8180	8190	8200	8210	8220	8230	8240	8250	8260	8270	8280	8290	8300	8310	8320	8330
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TABLE 1—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	LAND AREA ¹		TOTAL No. of FARMS	LAND IN FARMS										
	Square Miles	Acres		Per Cent of Total Land Area	All Crop Land (Acres)	Per Cent of Farm Land in Crops	All Pasture Land (Acres)	Per Cent of Farm Land in Pasture	Woodland Not Pas- tured (Acres)	Per Cent of Farm Woodland Not Pas- tured	All Other Land (Acres)	Per Cent of Farm Land in All other Land	Per Cent of Farm Land Ex- clusive of Crop and Pasture Land	
Walworth County, <i>Continued</i>														
Genoa Junction Village ¹	34.0	21,720	101	18,905	87.4	10,452	55.1	7,171	36.9	228	1.4	1,114	6.5	7.9
Lafayette	35.4	22,674	106	20,961	96.9	11,825	67.5	9,006	27.4	11	1.1	1,800	4.1	5.2
La Grange	34.1	24,824	148	20,948	95.8	11,821	56.7	7,224	34.8	236	1.1	1,809	5.8	8.4
Lincoln	30.2	19,337	127	15,337	79.4	9,068	59.0	5,598	35.4	121	0.8	570	3.7	4.5
Lions	35.9	22,853	171	22,025	96.0	11,989	54.4	8,450	38.4	485	2.2	1,101	5.0	7.2
Litchfield	33.7	21,022	147	20,745	94.2	12,026	69.2	6,066	32.8	378	0.7	1,107	5.2	6.6
Sharon	39.2	25,162	204	20,314	80.8	15,211	73.9	9,382	39.1	157	0.7	1,104	5.2	5.9
Sharon Village ¹			19	304		211		158				28		
Spring Prairie	35.9	22,979	163	22,005	95.8	12,578	57.1	7,508	34.4	268	1.2	1,651	7.5	8.7
Spring Creek	33.5	21,762	131	20,462	94.0	10,405	64.5	7,296	38.0	200	0.6	885	4.0	5.0
Tuscola	33.5	21,762	131	20,462	94.0	10,405	64.5	7,296	38.0	200	0.6	885	4.0	5.0
Walworth	34.4	21,988	185	18,263	83.1	12,007	66.0	5,653	27.4	249	1.5	954	5.2	6.7
Walworth Village ¹			4	417		284		106				25		
Whitewater City ²			10	100		100		100				25		
Williams Bay Village ³	36.5	23,308	154	19,222	82.5	11,213	58.4	7,100	36.2	161	0.8	807	4.7	5.5

¹ Included in Genewa.

² Included in Bloomfield.

³ Included in Walworth.

⁴ Included in Whitewater.

¹ Included in Bloomfield.² Included in Geneva.³ Included in Sharon.⁴ Included in Watworth.

TABLE 2
ACREAGE AND PERCENTAGE OF FARM LAND IN CORN, WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, HAY, AND MISCELLANEOUS CROPS, BY TOWNSHIPS IN THE CHICAGO REGION, 1921

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	TOTAL AVERAGE ACRES	PER CENT OF FARM LAND IN CORN	CORN FOR GRAIN			WHEAT			OATS THRESHED FOR GRAIN			BARLEY		HAY		POTATOES		SUGAR BEETS		STRAW-BERRIES
			Average	Per Cent of Total Corn in Grain	Per Cent of Farm Land in Grain	Average	Per Cent of Farm Land in Wheat	Average	Per Cent of Farm Land in Oats	Average	Per Cent of Farm Land in Barley	Average	Per Cent of Farm Land in Hay	Average	Per Cent of Farm Land in Potatoes	Average	Production (Tons)			
Cook County																				
Aurora	29,166	29.4	31,403	53.1	5,808	2.0	52,889	18.3	5,838	2.0	58,220	20.1	1,300	0.45	2,054	22,700	22			
Barrington	5,018	22.7	2,323	46.3	379	1.7	3,389	13.3	1,066	5.3	3,956	17.8	634	0.34	393	3,592	41			
Barrington	1,944	23.2	2,820	72.6	81	2.0	1,326	26.0	35	0.2	3,196	20.6	1,114	0.01	835	895				
Barrington	36	11.8	36	36.6	15	1.8	16	5.5			136	18.6								
Barrington	190	11.8	36	36.6	15	1.8	16	5.5			136	18.6								
Barrington	1,313	23.0	1,027	78.3	796	3.3	2,698	17.7	791	5.2	3,117	20.7	243	1.63	26	293				
Barrington	1,975	26.6	2,012	11.0	493	2.6	3,188	17.0	837	1.5	3,789	20.3	924	0.51						
Barrington	1,901	27.3	1,717	17.5	372	0.7	1,906	21.5	27	0.3	2,125	30.0	104	1.15						
Barrington	1,909	11.1	1,890	49.5	36	0.7	1,776	12.1	123	1.7	1,613	22.8	72	0.11	140	1,721	4			
Barrington	1,191	11.1	815	79.9	258	2.1	1,289	12.0	18	0.1	2,131	20.6	905	0.94	1171	1,115	14			
Barrington	1,251	17.7	1,017	81.7	239	0.5	1,067	3.6	36	0.3	702	33.9	12	0.60						
Barrington	1,855	17.7	1,088	57.1	284	2.6	1,789	16.3	115	1.2	3,065	28.9	125	1.15						
Barrington	1,108	14.5	88	81.5	15	0.6	85	3.5		0.2	430	18.6	31	0.16	9	138	94			
Barrington	1,177	27.9	2,764	52.8	149	0.8	3,334	28.1	87	0.5	3,839	29.5	14	0.02						
Barrington	1,676	16.8	1,552	31.1	73	0.7	1,570	18.9	50	0.2	2,949	29.6	17	0.07						
Barrington	921	16.3	1,317	37.7	240	4.2	893	15.8	61	1.2	1,502	26.9	1	0.02						
Barrington	1,758	26.9	1,112	81.7	113	1.1	6,016	31.0	33	0.2	3,297	16.9	31	0.62						
DuPage County																				
Alsip	4,115	23.9	1,293	40.3	159	2.5	3,840	20.6	713	1.0	3,538	19.0	133	0.72						
Alsip	1,111	31.6	108	95.6	14	0.7	368	8.2			1,532	29.1	5	0.05	680	8,296	1			
Alsip	1,085	23.7	1,011	21.3	806	1.6	3,298	19.1	829	4.8	3,533	22.2	260	1.53	561	5,588	3			
Alsip	1,721	15.7	993	65.2	140	1.0	1,313	11.0			2,398	20.0	51	0.65						
Kane County																				
Alsip	79,831	25.1	15,962	39.2	5,562	3.5	28,615	18.0	9,280	6.0	27,026	17.0	385		32	331	2			
Alsip	4,131	27.8	2,891	51.4	279	3.4	3,378	19.3	607	3.5	3,218	20.5	120	0.90						
Alsip	5,741	27.8	2,891	51.4	279	3.4	3,378	19.3	607	3.5	3,218	20.5	120	0.90						
Alsip	2,962	20.2	1,512	49.4	228	1.6	2,518	17.0	280	2.0	3,101	21.6	103	0.12						
Alsip	4,762	24.8	1,464	31.9	711	4.0	3,017	19.6	1,519	8.7	2,234	13.7	161	0.66						
Alsip	6,568	29.5	1,158	48.1	1,560	3.9	3,706	17.3	2,026	9.1	3,529	16.4	183	0.22						
Alsip	4,762	23.2	1,117	23.8	563	2.5	3,097	15.2	1,219	6.2	3,320	16.1	23	0.11						
Alsip	3,909	25.7	1,581	31.5	441	2.3	3,388	17.3	1,052	5.1	2,689	17.6	63	0.03						
Alsip	2,762	19.3	1,340	31.5	187	3.2	2,353	15.6	622	4.1	2,686	17.6	38	0.25						
Lake County																				
Alsip	98,667	40.1	95,610	96.9	10,899	4.8	64,378	29.0	719	0.3	13,338	6.0	63							
Alsip	3,199	31.0	1,976	97.4	1,017	6.8	4,031	26.0	60	0.1	1,282	8.3	17	0.01						
Alsip	2,717	31.1	2,155	79.1	110	1.3	2,207	25.5			729		107	0.12						

TABLE 2 - Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	TOTAL ACREAGE OF CORN	PER CENT OF FARM IN CORN	CORN FOR GRAIN		WHEAT		OATS THRESHED FOR GRAIN		BARLEY		HAY		POTATOES		SUGAR BEETS		STRAW- BERRIES
			Average	Per Cent of Total Acreage for Grain	Average Yield in Wheat	Per Cent of Farm Land in Wheat	Average Yield in Oats	Per Cent of Farm Land in Oats	Average Yield in Barley	Per Cent of Farm Land in Barley	Average Yield in Hay	Per Cent of Farm Land in Hay	Average Yield in Potatoes	Per Cent of Farm Land in Potatoes	Average Yield in Beets	Per Cent of Farm Land in Beets	
Grand County																	
Erwin	3,265	28.1	3,098	95.4	561	4.8	2,277	19.8	45	0.4	1,069	9.1	3	0.03			
Felix	1,506	32.0	1,502	99.9			1,407	29.9			255	5.4		0.02			
Garfield	5,673	31.5	5,671	99.9	737	3.4	3,132	28.4			1,366	3.6	11	0.01			
Jefferson	3,171	27.1	3,171	99.9	714	3.0	3,336	23.3	16	0.1	1,431	3.0	41	0.03			
Greene Lake	3,057	27.5	3,047	99.9			2,522	23.4			192	1.8	2	0.02			
Greenfield	5,213	18.5	5,185	99.9	494	4.6	6,841	29.8	89	0.4	1,222	5.3	33	0.04			
Highland	10,277	41.8	10,162	99.9	1,116	1.9	6,841	29.8			1,222	5.3	33	0.04			
Madison	9,181	41.6	9,178	99.9	1,090	9.0	5,066	29.2	175	0.8	1,131	5.1	82	0.04			
Martin	105		60				60				14						
North Creek	10,017	36.0	9,939	99.9	763	3.3	5,041	26.2	55	0.3	1,417	6.6	121	0.06			
Putnam	9,015	42.8	9,079	97.6	569	2.5	6,711	29.0	139	0.7	1,555	6.7	81	0.01			
Vanover	1,205	92.6	1,205	92.6	811	5.1	6,321	29.2	115	0.5	1,251	5.8	14	0.01			
Washington	5,204	33.4	5,234	98.7			3,171	29.0			780	4.9	21	0.02			
Kane County																	
Aurora	85,582	28.9	11,524	18.5	11,884	4.0	46,730	15.8	23,196	7.7	43,018	14.5	727	0.2	17	157	27
Bethlehem	3,811	28.8	2,437	63.9	624	5.0	1,348	17.7	500	3.8	2,641	39.0	614	0.46	2	9	3
Black River	2,316	35.1	1,082	46.7	462	5.1	1,348	17.7	337	5.9	1,625	17.9	15	0.17			
Blackberry	7,206	31.2	5,519	76.6	616	2.9	3,492	16.5	1,266	6.1	2,409	11.4	474	0.22			
Camden	6,018	31.3	3,116	51.8	1,577	7.5	3,170	15.0	1,800	9.0	2,407	11.4	724	0.35			
Camden	5,063	27.9	1,953	38.1	1,780	3.9	3,312	16.6	1,420	7.1	2,858	14.3	46	0.29			
Dundee	5,242	26.3	2,187	41.7	293	1.5	2,846	14.2	1,132	5.7	3,381	17.0	57	0.26			
Elgin	3,440	25.3	916	26.7	205	4.5	2,292	16.9	1,068	7.9	2,479	15.3	39	0.36			
Hampton	5,715	25.8	2,387	41.7	462	2.1	3,302	14.9	1,857	8.4	3,372	14.8	54	0.24			
Hampshire	7,617	36.1	4,865	63.6	1,100	5.2	3,140	14.8	2,248	10.6	2,565	12.1	504	0.24			
Ilwaco	5,632	27.7	2,718	48.4	426	2.1	4,000	19.6	1,673	8.2	3,385	17.5	444	0.07			
Madison	5,632	27.7	2,718	48.4	426	2.1	4,000	19.6	1,673	8.2	3,385	17.5	444	0.07			
Kapocville	4,004	22.3	1,530	38.7	215	1.9	2,699	15.0	1,162	6.5	2,972	16.5	37	0.21			
St. Charles	7,522	31.0	5,464	72.6	882	4.0	3,848	17.4	1,565	6.8	2,914	13.2	71	0.32	15	148	
Sugar Grove	7,180	31.4	3,657	51.8	2,129	8.9	3,159	14.5	2,319	9.7	2,531	10.6		0.21			
Kankakee County																	
Aroma	110,650	35.0	136,671	91.0	17,236	4.3	105,155	26.9	1,631	0.4	30,708	7.8	484	0.1	54	462	15
Bushy	7,755	35.0	7,267	93.7	822	3.7	5,525	25.6	37	0.4	1,449	6.5	223	0.10	2	17	4
Bushy	8,037	36.0	8,233	91.1	3,157	12.8	6,298	25.5	251	1.0	1,740	7.1	10	0.01			
Calumet	8,056	36.6	7,685	95.4	440	0.2	6,018	27.3	4	0.1	1,627	7.4	204	0.09	2		
Calumet	8,187	34.8	7,846	95.8	1,834	7.5	6,337	27.0	49	0.2	2,006	8.5	161	0.12			
Calumet	7,887	31.6	6,750	85.6	914	3.7	6,095	24.5	80	0.3	1,813	7.3	411	0.17	31		
Calumet	8,491	39.4	7,290	85.5	1,563	7.3	6,095	32.4	238	1.1	1,863	8.6	864	0.40	1	10	
Calumet	12,579	45.8	12,794	90.1	1,07	0.2	9,465	23.8	46	0.2	1,900	6.8		0.01			
Calumet	45		11,597	92.1	356	1.2	9,589	31.8	40	0.1	1,865	6.8	284	0.09			
Calumet	4,216	17.6	4,116	97.6	723	3.0	2,575	11.2	366	1.6	2,707	2.9	4	0.02			
Calumet	13,064	40.0	13,798	98.8	80	0.3	6,770	32.1	1	0.0	1,478	6.5	24	0.01			
Calumet	5,880	35.5	5,415	92.1	3,160	10.1	4,179	25.3	20	0.1	1,415	8.0	81	0.01	41	385	
Calumet	7,505	35.6	7,255	96.7	269	1.3	5,777	27.4	188	0.8	1,700	8.1	133	0.03			
Calumet	8,280	38.7	7,770	93.8	1,016	4.9	7,316	27.1	312	1.2	1,700	8.1	50	0.04			
Calumet	8,280	38.7	7,770	93.8	1,016	4.9	7,316	27.1	312	1.2	1,700	8.1	50	0.04			
Kendall County																	
Big Grove	70,275	37.2	62,858	89.3	7,196	3.8	40,135	26.0	0,980	3.7	10,129	8.5	142				1
Big Grove	40,5		8,284	97.7	631	3.0	5,829	25.5	266	1.3	1,385	6.0	9	0.04			
Big Grove	5,740	35.8	4,472	77.7	751	4.7	3,415	21.3	830	1.3	1,377	8.0	10				

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

[illegible]

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TABLE 2—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	TOTAL AVERAGE OF CROPS IN CORN	PER CENT OF FARM IN CORN	CROPS FOR GRAIN		WHEAT		OATS THRESHED FOR GRAIN		BARLEY		HAY		POTATOES		SUGAR BEETS		STRAW- BERRIES
			Average	Per Cent of Total Corn in Grain	Average	Per Cent of Land in Wheat	Average	Per Cent of Land in Oats	Average	Per Cent of Land in Barley	Average	Per Cent of Farm in Hay	Average	Per Cent of Farm in Potatoes	Average	Produce (Tons)	
Center	4,292	19.0	2,865	67.2	297	1.3	3,611	16.2	78	0.3	5,834	26.2	49	0.22			12
Engle Creek	7,125	23.0	5,025	70.6	2,026	7.7	3,651	13.8	279	1.1	4,712	17.8	293	0.06			12
Hammer	3,784	24.9	2,511	66.4	345	0.3	3,403	21.6	36	0.2	2,823	17.9	331	0.22			12
Robert	1,278	15.7	843	65.9	324	0.8	1,316	9.0	8	0.1	1,817	11.9	329	0.48			41
Ross	4,200	17.2	1,811	43.8	1,192	3.3	1,675	20.7	386	1.6	4,639	18.9	35	0.14			41
St. John	2,403	18.2	1,266	52.7	469	3.6	2,756	20.9	215	1.0	2,394	18.2	18	0.14			2
West Creek	9,765	51.8	3,848	39.3	3,846	5.5	2,531	15.9	173	1.1	3,777	23.7	181	0.11			11
Winfield	3,464	17.7	1,717	50.2	846	5.5	2,531	15.9	173	1.1	3,777	23.7	181	0.11			11
Lapeere County	69,367	21.1	19,711	28.4	30,969	9.9	34,776	10.9	409	0.1	36,801	9.9	1,483	0.3			167
Cass	5,312	22.3	4,559	85.8	1,755	7.7	3,940	17.3	104	0.5	1,628	7.1	871	0.38			104
Center	1,716	11.4	1,135	66.1	1,070	9.0	400	5.4	102	0.3	1,739	4.8	924	0.78			64
Clinton	3,235	14.9	1,908	59.0	1,327	5.9	3,582	4.1	2	0.1	3,008	13.3	223	1.11			9
Dewey	6,690	28.6	5,338	88.4	3,412	16.3	4,548	21.5	16	0.1	1,242	5.9	296	0.13			21
Galena	1,491	11.7	1,080	72.9	1,062	6.5	2,852	18.8	16	0.1	1,616	12.9	713	0.57			9
Hanna	3,660	15.7	2,774	75.8	886	6.7	4,499	17.1	1	0.1	1,013	14.5	331	0.45			21
Joliet	2,113	25.5	1,569	74.2	762	10.9	1,133	13.6	17	0.1	1,603	10.9	591	0.38			121
Kankakee	3,009	19.4	2,341	77.9	1,794	11.6	925	6.0	45	0.3	2,963	13.5	31	0.86			121
Madison	2,363	12.4	1,298	49.4	1,118	3.6	1,16	3.1	1	0.1	1,635	9.6	454	0.25			111
New Durham	3,631	22.3	2,502	68.9	2,122	13.1	1,517	9.3	8	0.1	1,543	4.6	931	0.05			121
Noble	4,169	24.4	3,757	90.1	1,396	12.2	1,492	18.7	50	0.4	2,376	14.2	234	0.15			4
Prescott	2,880	24.4	2,682	93.7	801	6.8	2,980	20.3	50	0.4	2,376	14.2	234	0.15			4
Sage	4,285	25.7	3,269	76.3	2,531	15.1	1,993	11.8	2	0.1	2,376	14.2	234	0.15			4
Springfield	1,681	9.5	977	58.1	1,912	2.6	2,577	13.4	40	0.2	2,429	13.7	147	0.83			7
Union	3,441	24.7	2,701	69.1	1,097	13.2	2,135	13.5	20	0.1	1,407	8.9	596	0.10			98
Washington	3,911	19.1	2,316	59.2	2,134	13.6	2,806	5.1	20	0.1	1,447	9.2	711	0.46			21
Wills	3,641	19.1	2,316	66.1	2,134	13.6	2,806	5.1	20	0.1	1,447	9.2	711	0.46			21
Perter County	13,959	29.4	28,790	65.1	17,391	8.0	33,614	15.6	626	0.3	34,128	16.0	782	0.3			98
Bacon	4,960	27.3	3,999	80.6	1,588	8.8	3,374	18.6	44	0.4	3,033	16.8	66	0.04			121
Bellevue	2,823	15.9	1,947	69.0	1,386	8.2	1,332	9.2	8	0.1	2,673	18.4	159	1.10			131
Liberty	1,865	13.9	738	39.9	835	9.1	1,303	10.3	22	0.2	2,901	21.4	491	0.32			82
Morgan	7,236	26.5	5,469	75.6	2,571	6.7	5,963	21.8	66	0.2	2,901	21.4	491	0.32			82
Peoria	9,239	27.7	7,218	78.2	3,325	10.0	6,825	20.4	137	1.0	1,927	5.8	335	0.11			111
Portage	2,922	17.6	1,651	45.2	784	5.9	1,994	15.1	137	1.0	2,527	10.1	391	0.23			111
Porter	5,265	19.0	3,318	63.0	2,159	8.8	4,688	16.7	67	0.2	3,354	19.3	641	0.23			21
Rock	3,454	16.4	2,421	70.1	1,033	9.7	3,003	17.2	163	0.9	2,631	15.0	111	0.63			111
Washington	3,493	21.1	2,221	66.2	1,690	9.7	3,003	17.2	163	0.9	2,631	15.0	111	0.63			111
Westchester	1,070	9.3	517	48.3	575	5.0	962	8.3	10	0.1	2,490	21.5	694	0.60			141
Kenosha County	23,642	16.0	1,886	90.0	1,191	0.8	19,497	13.1	3,339	2.0	31,981	22.0	1,202	0.8			46
Bristol	3,564	16.5	293	8.2	43	0.2	2,998	13.8	510	4.4	4,545	21.1	76	0.35			3
Kenosha City	17	17.2	55	0.5	6	0.0	3,420	13.7	16	0.1	3,745	21.4	71	0.41			3
Paris	3,719	17.2	2,55	6.8	106	1.8	3,452	13.7	542	3.5	3,927	27.9	138	0.55			11
Rock	2,442	20.8	375	15.4	108	0.9	1,011	13.7	236	2.2	2,123	18.1	55	0.27			11
Randall	9,706	14.5	298	3.0	128	0.7	1,814	9.7	329	1.8	3,527	18.0	52	0.28			4

TABLE 3—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	CORN FOR GRAIN		WHEAT		OATS THRESHED FOR GRAIN		BAYLEET		HAY		POTATOES		SUGAR BEETS
	Production (Bushels)	Production in Bushels per Acre	Production (Bushels)	Production in Bushels per Acre	Production (Bushels)	Production in Bushels per Acre	Production (Bushels)	Production in Bushels per Acre	Production (Tons)	Production in Tons per Acre	Production (Bushels)	Production in Bushels per Acre	
Willamette County—Continued													
La Grange	29,600	32.8	1,061	19.6	113,802	37.3	21,230	29.6	5,250	1.93	11,653	136.9	385
Lake Geneva City ¹⁾	19,500	36.0	152	44.0	3,805	41.8	350	36.3	5,455	2.98	1,690	79.5	
Lincoln	17,200	28.2	1,537	23.6	113,205	35.8	7,271	29.2	8,786	2.58	6,131	71.3	
Lincoln	22,080	24.5	88	17.6	93,467	35.1	49,411	30.6	5,519	1.75	8,729	124.2	
Richmond	19,774	20.0	527	17.0	88,865	28.8	64,325	29.4	7,724	2.00	6,953	93.2	75
Sharon Village ²⁾	14,500	49.9	3,118	30.0	138,161	44.6	17,291	34.2	8,408	2.06	17,390	110.1	
Sharon Village ³⁾	39,757	36.6	2,696	26.5	110,755	35.7	27,588	30.6	7,646	2.30	10,093	90.8	
Sugar Creek	26,405	26.7	589	24.0	133,480	45.6	16,270	33.6	5,992	2.22	7,756	76.6	
Troy	8,650	27.0	148	14.8	73,456	31.3	10,454	32.5	6,281	2.65	8,379	110.6	
Walworth					2,365		3,570		266		727		50
Walworth Village ⁴⁾			844	21.1	99,300	42.2	15,099	32.2	6,236	1.85	6,421	126.2	1,171
Whitewater	668				180		160		135		30		
William Bay Village ⁵⁾	15,259	24.7											

¹⁾ Included in Geneva.²⁾ Included in Sharon.³⁾ Included in Walworth.⁴⁾ Included in Whitewater.

TABLE 1

[illegible]

TABLE 4—*Continued*[illegible]

Seward	Lake County	21	2	1	4	142	4	74	13,812	808	7,419	1,815	7	4,569	141	428
Antioch																
Avon																
Benton																
Burlington																
Calmar																
Dodge																
Eden																
Fremont																
Green Valley																
Lafayette																
Lafayetteville																
Newport																
Omaha																
Warren																
Waukegan																
Westfield																
West Deerfield																
McHenry County																
Alden		40			5	42	2	89	9,951	31,185	3,354	491	24	2,899	18,310	
Algonquin		2			2	11		2	101	1,314	77	16	6	59	75	
Bellevue									75	2,527	133	118		208	1,035	
Channahon									38	1,327	133	25		100	38	
Clinton									707	1,064	76	58	2	51	125	
Coral									232	1,597	295	58		531	2,225	
Deer Park									554	1,011	146	15		116	1,296	
Elgin									1,123	1,488	12	25		114	190	
Grafton									1,423	1,488	12	25		114	190	
Greenwood									488	1,003	157	38		156	675	
Hartsville									877	2,849	182	6	4	326	331	
Hoffman									1,522	5,291	345	62		326	1,031	
Madison									603	1,232	321	41		136	358	
Manly									1,522	5,291	345	62		136	358	
Marion									475	1,867	284	23		136	1,039	
Minnetonka									433	1,221	74	4	10	152	315	
Rock									422	2,259	829	11		187	506	
Seward																
Winnebago County																
Adrian		100	75	5	38	175	200	597	6,044	23,296	19,651	6,246	101	2,117	39,821	
Albion																
Algonquin																
Bellevue																
Benton																
Burlington																
Calmar																
Dodge																
Eden																
Fremont																
Green Valley																
Lafayette																
Lafayetteville																
Newport																
Omaha																
Warren																
Waukegan																
Westfield																
West Deerfield																
Winnebago County																
Adrian																
Albion																
Algonquin																
Bellevue																
Benton																
Burlington																
Calmar																
Dodge																
Eden																
Fremont																
Green Valley																
Lafayette																
Lafayetteville																
Newport																
Omaha																
Warren																
Waukegan																
Westfield																
West Deerfield																

TABLE 4—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	VEGETABLES GROWN FOR SALE, 1924										FRUITS				Plums and Prunes, All Ages, 1925	Grape Vines of All Ages, 1925	
	Cabbages (Acres)	Cauliflowers and Mushrooms (Acres)	Lettuce (Acres)	Onions (Acres)	Sweet Corn (Acres)	Tomatoes (Acres)	Total Acreage	Apples		Peaches	Trees of All Ages, 1925	Production (Bushels)	Trees of All Ages, 1924	Production (Bushels)			
								Trees Not Bearing Age, 1925	Trees of Bearing Age, 1925								
Lake County, Continued																	
Center	14			3	21	5	5	1,328	3,344	1,637	829	3			273	1,810	
Eagle Creek								255	1,877	1,385	353	2			169	393	
Homer	31	21		1	31	18	18	660	1,188	567	641				210	1,185	
North	217	50	295	134	139	104	772	425	2,651	4,765	432	10			1,545	6,383	
Rose					1		1	201	1,757	574	13				63	272	
St. John								109	1,978	592	110	1			73	614	
St. John Creek	3				53		6	485	2,236	1,524	360	10			192	1,337	
Winfield								271	1,457	940					93	471	
Lapeer County																	
Cass	56	55	3	22	120	28	264	15,987	32,564	23,284	21,412	51			2,660	21,747	
Center					1		2	641	1,692	1,262	680				94	859	
Clinton	34	174			121	2	36	1,402	2,802	1,873	1,980				230	114,317	
Good Spring								5,410	9,837	12,640	10,016	37			1,074	55,312	
Dowry	104	211	2	7	58	194	125	417	499	357	330				77	1,066	
Edena		3					3	1,415	535	29	2,876	1			70	10,775	
Holman	4			21			7	133	583	281	365				28	125	
Judson					10		16	34	873	220	127				46	317	
Kankakee	3	2		2	19		19	1,027	1,911	737	258				175	2,257	
Madison	24	21			211	41	32	689	1,555	747	136				196	5,818	
Michigan				2				731	1,061	493	704	13			117	2,433	
New Durham								875	1,910	1,044	427				331	1,614	
North				2			3	203	1,627	584	57				79	331	
Peasant								440	977	566	177				51	312	
Peasant								13	213	285	57				3	41	
Spring								285	1,537	902	276				84	944	
Springfield	12	2		2			2	1,114	1,801	318	1,700				186	15,567	
Union					51		3	354	1,669	318	162				29	98	
Washington				4	51		8	218	1,246	710	234				54	329	
Wills							1	457	1,256	361	119				73	256	
Peters County																	
Besse	38	11	3	11	50	17	130	8,553	28,708	11,106	6,853	46			2,149	34,363	
Center								91	630	147	68				14	43	
Center								1,530	6,337	2,300	563				91	1,129	
Liberty				2		5	36	1,501	5,811	403	867	2			869	6,971	
Morgan					21		9	935	1,151	372	405				214	1,329	
Peasant	14					5		312	7,535	1,124	225	23			160	1,412	
Peasant				41			29	1,830	2,848	2,517	2,123				367	5,724	
Portage					1		7	2,820	2,819	57	61				46	3,640	
Porter							3	378	2,333	348	498				123	531	
Washington				11	9		13	415	1,177	1,086	418				153	1,161	
Westchester				31	62		19	417	1,921	1,238	705	11			89	7,267	

TABLE 5—*Continued*

CITIES AND TOWNSHIP	All Horses 1925	All Mules 1925	All Horses and Mules 1925	All Swine 1925	All Sheep 1925	Wool		Chickens		Eggs Produced (Doz.) 1925
						Number of Sheep Shorn 1924	Wool Produced (Pounds) 1924	On Farm 1925	Raised 1924	
Walworth County, Continued										
Genoa Junction Village ^(a)	17		805	17	60	36	847	385	16,479	9,885
Lafayette	778	27	601	1,352	564	563	5,341	15,313	18,724	51,556
Lafayette	600	1		1,047				16,135	18,724	61,366
Liberty	515	1		1,352				1,672	2,335	14,910
Lynn	515	25	570	1,352	405	315	3,370	1,672	2,335	14,910
Lynn	646	1	647	1,352	799	704	4,363	18,729	19,218	88,855
McDonald	585	3	588	2,310	612	498	4,022	13,966	16,386	65,665
McDonald	585	3	588	2,310	612	498	4,022	13,966	16,386	65,665
Sharon Village ⁽²⁾	23	4	913	2,359	218	187	1,805	16,793	22,893	78,377
Spring Prairie	756	7	763	1,728	6,508	4,640	17,663	19,557	20,429	75,388
Sugar Creek	739	5	832	1,786	61	47	341	18,266	18,556	66,342
Sugar Creek	739	5	832	1,786	61	47	341	18,266	18,556	66,342
Walworth Village ⁽³⁾	253	3	778	1,492	258	243	2,401	14,428	14,023	59,985
Walworth Village ⁽³⁾	253	3	778	1,492	258	243	2,401	14,428	14,023	59,985
Whitewater City ⁽⁴⁾	40		675	353	3	3	25	1,367	21,440	3,001
Whitewater City ⁽⁴⁾	40		675	353	3	3	25	1,367	21,440	3,001
Williams Bay Village ⁽⁵⁾	67	4		17	112	111	734	17,845	22,665	84,344
Williams Bay Village ⁽⁵⁾	67	4		17	112	111	734	17,845	22,665	84,344

^(a) Included in Bloomfield.^(b) Included in Geneva.^(c) Included in Walworth.^(d) Included in Watertown.^(e) Included in Whiteside.^(f) Total production, including estimates for incomplete reports.

TABLE 6—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP		Cows 2 Years Old and Over		Stags 1 Year Old and Over		No. of Cows Milled		Pounds of Pork		Butter Made in Pounds		Butter Fat in Pounds		Cream in Gallons		Wheat, Milk and Soap in Bushels	
Town	No. of Cattle in 1925	Dairy Cows	Brood Cows	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925	1925
Lapeere County	20,045	11,562	1,259	1,563	11,070	4,671,540	239,181	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	1,231	719	85	122	796	390,153	13,229	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	916	517	35	118	516	181,839	6,455	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	1,210	719	85	122	796	390,153	13,229	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	1,087	610	439	61	8	207,922	5,858	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	717	496	41	8	8	207,922	5,858	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	717	496	41	8	8	207,922	5,858	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	475	306	27	8	8	185,397	5,075	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	469	306	27	8	8	185,397	5,075	34,349	16,776	8,321	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663	500	500	1,816,663
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
	1,038	587	101	21	85	40,655	11,850	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115	21,785	4,115
Porter County	18,855	11,350	1,056	891	10,802	6,298,140	177,634	109,900	56,168	1,225	4,345,928	4,300	4,300	4,345,928	4,300	4,300	4,345,928
	1,416	1,057	182	102	941	231,060	7,465	4,300	8,420	1,225	4,345,928	4,300	4,300	4,345,928	4,300	4,300	4,345,928
	1,151	837	21	75	1,814	453,266	28,										

Widworth County	56,961	40,314	470	561	36,694	22,273,258	25,888	3,014,821	25,512	12,106,956
Blomfield	3,512	2,523		27	2,187	1,192,218	146	260		1,138,785
Darien	3,417	2,315			2,065	1,517,050	580	401,737		1,516,787
Delavan City	2,560	1,731	66							1,731
East Troy	3,752	2,754	61	37	1,717	1,130,829		3,650		1,041,835
East Troy Village	3,752	2,754	23		2,242,740	1,219,241		377,087	160	90,500
Elkhorn City	3,752	2,754	40		385	281,647		4,750		281,647
Genoa Junction Village	3,752	2,754	6	15	2,386	1,235,888	876	11,700	595	1,126,118
Madayette	4,013	2,986	122	2	2,836	1,431,271	200	140,792	2,160	18,016
Madayette Village	3,040	2,088	36	15	1,767	1,161,391	260	93,720	1,668	815,185
Madayette City	3,137	2,449	1	225	46	1,12,685	6,842	6,315		3,863
Lyons	3,753	2,754	40	31	2,210	1,181,125	493	296,754	6,900	1,722,405
Blomfield	2,811	1,877	19	44	1,560	822,493		489,558	1,000	97,404
Blomfield Village	3,753	2,754		2	2,654	1,831,603	570	425,218	420	251,886
Spring Prairie	4,095	2,921	37	78	2,758	1,642,750		6,514		283,550
Spring Prairie Village	3,807	2,704	25	1	1,930	1,036,250	100	290,416	10,905	1,613,523
Widworth	3,807	2,704	25		2,625	1,496,567	5,411	2,900	859	1,613,523
Widworth City	3,753	2,754	6	84	65	1,31,906	1,781	2,900		1,613,523
Widworth Village	108	121			102	37,325	300	10,010		16,550
Widworth Village	2,754	2,754			2,354	1,312,349	3,750	387,910	565	130,728
Widworth Village	11	12			12	4,380				

^a Divided equally between Pleasant Frame and Somers.
^b Included in Delavan.
^c Included in Whitewater.
^d Included in Burlington.
^e Included in East Troy.
^f Total production, including estimates for incomplete reports.
^g Included in Mount Pleasant.
^h Included in Rochester.
ⁱ Included in Genoa.
^j Included in Yorkville.

TABLE 7—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	Total No. of Farms	Under 3 Acres	5-9 Acres	10-19 Acres	20-49 Acres	50-99 Acres	100-174 Acres	175-259 Acres	260-499 Acres	500-999 Acres	1,000- 1,999 Acres	2,000- 2,999 Acres	3,000- 4,999 Acres	5,000- 9,999 Acres	10,000- 19,999 Acres	20,000 Acres and Over	Average Size of Farm
Walworth County—Continued																	
Sugar Creek	170		4	2	13	61	65	30	5								111
Walworth	185				16	23	49	30	13								147
Walworth Village ⁽¹⁾	4			3	18	92	62	7	3								99
Whitewater (City)	26		4	1	1	3	1	1									114
Whitewater	14			6	6	38	72	24	4								
Williams Bay Village ⁽¹⁾	2		1	2	13	2											

⁽¹⁾ Included in Walworth.⁽²⁾ Included in Whitewater.

Average size of farms determined by dividing total acres of land in farms by number of farms.

TABLE 8

LAND IN FARMS, FARM AND MACHINERY VALUES, AND MORTGAGE DEBT, BY TOWNSHIPS IN THE CHICAGO REGION, 1925

TOWNSHIP	TOTAL NUMBER OF FARMS (1925)	LAND IN FARMS (ACRES)	FARM VALUES				VALUE OF IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY			FARMS OPERATED BY FULL OWNERS REPORTING MORTGAGE DEBT		
			VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS				AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS			Value per Farm	Value per Acre	Ratio of Debt to Value (per Cent)
			Total	Land and Mortg.	Buildings	Land and Mortg. (per Farm)	Land and Buildings (per Acre)	Land and Buildings (per Acre)				
County												
Adams	280,226	812,510,102	\$99,367,283	\$26,136,819	\$7,323	\$43,78	\$343	\$12,476,000	\$3,790,175	30.4		
Adams	168	22,111	4,376,160	3,001,860	26,049	197,92	135.76	224,395	373,600	48.2		
Adams	208	20,017	3,062,130	2,111,650	397,500	14,722	132.25	168.98	100,960	47.1		
Adams	200	20,810	3,062,130	2,111,650	397,500	14,722	132.25	168.98	100,960	47.1		
Adams	30	800	2,991,190	2,983,300	61,890	29,765	1,060.83	31,937	179,200	35.3		
Adams	277	1,658	13,700,200	12,973,600	726,600	49,676	3,390.88	3,197.64	179,200	22.5		
Adams	193	15,251	4,376,160	3,001,860	26,049	197,92	135.76	224,395	373,600	48.2		
Adams	187	18,708	3,062,130	2,111,650	397,500	14,722	132.25	168.98	100,960	47.1		
Adams	122	8,912	2,000,850	1,897,180	110,670	16,728	229.21	165.74	200,800	28.6		
Adams	222	10,453	1,897,180	1,897,180	110,670	16,728	229.21	165.74	200,800	28.6		
Adams	316	10,711	1,897,180	1,897,180	110,670	16,728	229.21	165.74	200,800	28.6		
Adams	101	1,974	3,321,100	2,631,300	689,800	31,862	1,783.74	1,332.98	388,200	30.9		
Adams	224	1,454	10,800,000	9,498,300	1,301,700	46,339	2,381.01	2,060.50	202,727	22.9		
Adams	107	2,434	3,321,100	2,631,300	689,800	31,862	1,783.74	1,332.98	388,200	30.9		
Adams	136	18,708	2,781,450	1,905,250	876,200	17,830	118.31	101.50	138,855	30.7		
Adams	107	18,708	1,127,325	3,110,125	2,202,800	22,499	240.60	167.13	208,715	11.22		
Adams	117	5,646	6,417,950	3,304,250	3,113,700	53,965	1,115.92	929.46	112,755	10.20		
Adams	111	19,311	2,061,950	1,206,250	705,700	16,338	124.19	81.80	87,945	6.15		
Adams	1	1	89,000	35,000	26,000	10,705.88	5,235.29	3,235.29	12,100	4.51		
Adams	13	1	182,000	89,000	26,000	10,705.88	5,235.29	3,235.29	12,100	4.51		
Adams	13	18,632	2,658,311	1,851,429	1,176,835	17,262	145.62	79.51	172,127	1.50		
Adams	31	2,014	1,127,325	3,110,125	2,202,800	22,499	240.60	167.13	208,715	11.22		
Adams	225	17,857	9,011,600	9,011,600	530,300	26,130	306.20	88.11	101,301	4.20		
Adams	209	11,967	1,003,955	1,003,955	356,240	16,762	111.31	337.40	211,160	7.07		
Adams	1	1	36,757,825	26,805,605	3,801,250	21,887	230.93	168.96	1,316,415	887.23	8.23	
Adams	204	17,196	1,255,450	3,475,650	999,800	21,061	248.63	190.43	199,178	181.47	11.58	
Adams	200	11,275	3,125,400	2,917,200	2,017,200	19,572	197.52	102.19	927.13	8.10		
Adams	195	18,171	3,893,775	2,764,975	1,425,800	26,514	240.76	149.48	106,755	10.12		
Adams	195	11,962	2,913,150	2,099,750	1,000,100	28,737	245.04	174.78	309,611	9.15		
Adams	139	30,285	3,125,400	2,917,200	2,017,200	19,572	197.52	102.19	927.13	8.10		
Adams	162	19,312	3,066,925	2,652,400	1,013,525	22,653	187.93	135.91	138,509	855.06	7.81	
Adams	190	15,240	6,982,850	3,992,815	1,290,025	36,752	458.49	373.79	134,525	708.93	8.83	
Adams	1,76	246,207	11,917,385	15,852,345	6,065,040	30,005	170.25	145.62	1,414,423	1,012.47		
Adams	80	15,419	2,906,795	2,006,795	1,075,000	31,005	162.11	122.49	91,218	1,177.73	7.10	
Adams	19	11,917	1,110,820	1,110,820	411,920	18,578	128.14	106.60	35,405	1,262.80	5.25	
Adams	19	11,917	1,171,360	1,171,360	240,640	28,878	128.14	106.60	35,405	1,262.80	5.25	

Figures in parentheses are rounded off to three decimal places.

TABLE 8—Continued

COUNT AND TOWNSHIP	TOTAL No. of Farms	FARM VALUES				VALUE OF IMPROVEMENTS AND MACHINERY			FARMS OPERATED BY FULL OWNERS REPAYING MORTGAGE DEBT		
		VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS		AVERAGE VALUE OF LAND AND BUILDINGS		Value	Value per Farm	Value per Acre	Value of Land and Buildings	Amount of Mortgage Debt	Ratio of Debt to Value (Per Cent.)
		Total	Land Alone	Buildings	Land and Buildings (per Farm)	Land and Buildings (per Acre)	Land and Buildings (per Acre)	Land Alone (per Acre)			
Isabel County, Indiana											
Center Creek	225	\$2,369,015	\$9,314,696	\$1,015,409	\$14,180	\$115,646	\$100.35	\$105,659	\$8,724	\$908,880	38.9
Harvey	225	1,979,035	2,773,185	373,580	23,167	112,701	89.78	115,870	6.00	265,500	38.9
Harvey	133	1,585	1,118,825	1,075,190	10,727	107.10	70.79	135,870	7.33	225,350	45.1
Hickory	178	8,325	1,015,480	961,260	9,075	114.14	72.42	125,290	7.33	262,500	45.1
North	23	2,601	1,729,405	911,880	12,015	209.63	113.90	172,590	7.03	198,000	42.1
West Creek	120	1,639,561	1,180,650	449,780	13,463	124.28	90.18	114,210	8.06	175,500	31.7
West Creek	108	1,406,884	3,340,334	746,750	21,720	116.75	94.62	105,613	1,033.91	428,000	47.6
Winfield	108	1,652,065	1,229,005	433,000	19,375	193.75	77.27	110,513	1,021.94	340,210	47.6
Jasper County											
Center	2,300	313,299	21,250,620	6,297,317	12,021	88.25	67.83	1,390,366	608.42	4,329,180	37.7
Center	22,803	1,328,517	1,271,067	507,430	11,849	67.03	55.74	114,985	89.13	190,000	43.7
Clinton	129	1,889	759,250	475,600	9,790	106.22	66.38	73,015	566.01	219,500	39.9
Clinton	127	20,018	1,329,375	295,030	12,774	69.82	69.92	121,020	439.21	87,500	26.9
Indian Spring	246	31,436	2,728,290	402,330	35,403	118.60	128.96	110,925	1,289.83	668,800	39.9
Galena	96	12,526	936,200	751,100	9,963	78.74	59.96	46,340	468.08	146,850	55.6
Hanna	70	13,739	973,740	838,690	13,911	79.37	60.94	42,775	833.63	146,850	37.7
Hudson	39	8,429	713,825	563,855	18,363	84.75	66.94	37,000	78.81	120,500	30.3
Kankakee	113	45,473	1,332,650	981,250	11,763	89.13	63.42	33,025	473.67	165,000	34.8
Lincoln	102	15,096	1,032,200	911,100	11,404	175.51	62.47	39,058	305.48	208,150	24.8
Nichols	158	16,271	1,570,195	1,059,110	9,938	96.49	65.08	78,705	498.13	253,900	39.1
Noble	111	17,128	1,429,685	532,790	12,800	83.47	64.04	78,105	703.65	167,380	24.3
Pleasant	96	14,237	1,034,525	962,900	20,625	122.43	65.33	42,322	562.50	208,200	24.3
Prarie	107	16,700	1,733,285	450,500	16,286	101.94	77.98	58,380	545.61	184,960	30.5
Springfield	197	17,710	1,230,900	850,550	9,248	48.03	48.03	93,400	474.42	236,900	28.4
Union	99	16,363	1,231,995	988,395	12,444	74.28	66.94	122,415	823.73	401,300	43.7
Washington	106	15,694	1,468,575	1,088,675	17,771	111.85	60.40	120,615	521.21	157,000	45.9
Wells	106	15,694	1,468,575	1,088,675	17,771	111.85	60.40	120,615	521.21	157,000	45.9
Porter County											
Bosque	1,729	214,706	15,371,288	6,898,820	12,998	108.64	72.52	1,184,196	684.90	4,081,690	40.5
Center	18,178	1,785,650	1,377,450	407,600	14,752	75.78	57.40	102,615	848.31	333,500	42.7
Clinton	173	12,793	1,099,550	861,750	704,800	9,073	128.69	70,375	389.74	233,220	39.9
Clinton	156	13,565	1,341,821	849,496	9,325	98.70	62.49	69,567	446.13	417,586	41.6
Morgan	149	27,318	2,027,655	534,150	17,193	98.78	74.22	131,605	1,017.48	175,820	41.6
Prarie	92	10,311	1,062,400	945,800	11,548	101.98	58.56	104,757	799.13	175,820	41.6
Portage	130	1,236	1,178,900	723,800	10,717	89.07	54.68	37,275	520.68	111,000	42.7
Porter	191	27,729	2,857,300	808,100	15,117	104.16	72.84	228,085	1,194.16	481,225	37.2
Union	122	14,377	1,378,500	1,034,400	11,299	95.88	59.42	132,365	825.25	288,250	41.8
Washington	152	15,463	1,939,450	1,069,750	10,790	111.85	83.10	132,365	1,075.20	185,900	42.9
Washington	152	15,463	1,939,450	1,069,750	10,790	111.85	83.10	132,365	1,075.20	185,900	42.9
Knox County, Wisconsin											
Brighton	1,356	145,535	12,572,907	6,298,125	13,805	86.39	72.52	1,296,881	956.50	5,108,945	49.1
Brighton	158	21,540	1,634,839	502,325	10,471	76.83	49.33	115,407	939.87	401,800	41.9
Clinton	4	1,713	1,355,000	1,355,000	341,668	75.22	75.22	137,610	936.12	740,705	71.9
Kenosha City	108	2,567	2,400,915	762,000	14,275	111.32	196.13	1,800	1,009.20	421,800	33.4
Pleasant Prairie	215	17,254	1,832,368	1,241,350	17,826	144.61	144.61	170,650	8.90	265,700	71.8
Salmon	158	18,667	2,442,220	1,229,770	15,457	130.69	81.86	103,680	1,137.93	626,020	42.9
Somers	309	3,890,600	2,775,300	1,115,300	12,009	177.30	120.62	123,625	1,679.55	279,800	71.8
Westland	107	14,436	1,235,370	811,970	11,672	80.42	36.65	120,848	1,079.65	279,800	71.8

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

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TABLE 9.—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	ALL FARMS			FULL OWNERS			PART OWNERS				MANAGERS		TENANTS				No. of TENANT FARMS (Acres)	PER CENT OF ALL FARMS OWNED BY TENANTS
	No. of Farms	All Land in Farms (Acres)	Per Cent of All Land in Farms (Acres)	No. of Farms	All Land in Farms (Acres)	Per Cent of All Land in Farms (Acres)	Owned Land in Farms (Acres)	Per Cent of All Land in Farms (Acres)	Rented Land in Farms (Acres)	Per Cent of Rented Land in Farms (Acres)	No. of Farms	All Land in Farms (Acres)	Cash Tenants		Other Tenants			
													No. of Farms	All Land in Farms (Acres)	No. of Farms	All Land in Farms (Acres)		
Waukegan County	2,074	320,838	1,652	175,024	54.5	105	15,942	4.9	6,067	1.8	6.7	285	34,866	568	85,197	853	120,063	37.4
Bloomfield	121	19,045	61	8,114	42.6	2	312	1.5	97	0.5	2.3	29	4,105	32	6,481	64	10,809	50.8
Delavan	172	21,591	106	11,034	51.2	1	688	3.2	341	1.6	4.8	8	828	51	8,410	59	9,241	12.8
Delavan City ¹	33	390	1	10	.001	1	110	5.1	10	.001	.001	1	270	1	270	1	270	
Delavan	139	15,383	89	8,472	55.8	3	700	5.1	258	1.6	6.7	17	565	17	1,310	24	3,836	35.8
East Troy Village ²	94	20,327	116	13,361	66.3	3	530	1.6	140	0.7	2.3	6	476	18	2,501	18	3,734	29.8
Elkhorn City ³	24	339	17	869	31.5	1	11	.001	1	.001	.001	2	232	4	750	64	7,405	37.6
Geneva	101	18,905	110	7,717	40.8	8	1,362	7.1	458	2.3	9.7	12	2,431	20	2,129	41	5,326	64
Geneva Junction Village ⁴	6	10	1	13	.13	2	13	.13	1	.001	.001	2	370	32	4,300	55	8,862	37.2
La Grange	166	21,901	104	13,010	59.2	5	786	3.6	369	1.7	5.3	16	2,370	39	6,118	38	5,902	42.1
La Grange City ⁵	145	20,918	78	10,108	48.3	11	1,868	8.9	704	3.4	12.3	1	80	1	80	15	2,034	30.9
La Grange City ⁶	38	12,938	29	7,292	46.4	1	122	0.1	517	3.4	13.5	16	1,926	17	2,093	21	2,654	40.9
Rollinwood	174	22,025	123	15,485	70.3	2	1,263	1.2	40	0.2	0.3	2	106	22	3,087	23	3,028	37.8
Sharon	134	20,347	87	11,997	59.0	8	1,481	7.3	629	3.0	10.3	2	965	5	511	95	11,234	59.9
Sharon Village ⁷	204	21,355	103	9,062	43.0	3	563	3.0	297	2.0	5.0	3	354	26	2,737	69	8,437	52.1
Spring Village ⁸	63	10,355	43	14,035	135.3	1	11	.02	11	.02	.02	1	200	32	4,723	26	4,907	43.6
Spring Village ⁹	170	19,625	114	12,824	65.9	6	750	3.5	377	1.8	5.3	1	200	15	1,800	34	4,753	35.3
Sugar Creek	131	19,213	85	11,373	59.2	8	1,660	8.6	642	3.3	11.9	4	348	34	5,832	55	7,626	35.3
Troy	183	18,343	103	9,808	54.2	13	1,957	10.0	20	20	13.6	6	837	13	1,222	42	4,306	30.6
Walworth City ¹⁰	29	617	16	562	55.7	3	46	5.3	24	2.5	7.8	1	54	43	6,351	52	7,369	37.1
Whiteside Village ¹¹	151	19,276	94	10,577	55.7	7	1,008	5.3	472	2.5	7.8	2	376	1	376	52	7,369	37.1
William Bay Village ¹²	1	130	1	80	.06	1	96	.06	20	.02	.02	1	8	43	6,351	52	7,369	37.1

¹ Included in Delavan.

² Included in East Troy.

³ Included in Watertown.

⁴ Included in Watertown.

⁵ Included in Watertown.

⁶ Included in Watertown.

⁷ Included in Watertown.

⁸ Included in Watertown.

⁹ Included in Watertown.

¹⁰ Included in Watertown.

¹¹ Included in Watertown.

¹² Included in Watertown.

¹³ Included in Watertown.

¹⁴ Included in Watertown.

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TABLE 10—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	ALL FARM POPULATION						WHITE FARM POPULATION						COLORED FARM POPULATION			
	Total	Per Cent of Total Population 1929	Farm Population per Acre of Land in Farms	10 Years of Age and Over			Total	Under 10 Years of Age	10 Years of Age and Over			Total	Under 10 Years of Age	10 Years of Age and Over		
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Grundy County—Continued																
Gascon Lake	349	906	42.2	270	133	137	319	49	270	133	137					
Highland	282	714	426	43	219	118	282	62	219	118	101					
Matto	300	949	428	111	257	189	588	114	414	255	189					
Mazon	501	571	423	190	231	140	390	27	190	231	140					
Nettle Creek	501	407	417	30	10	14	30	6	12	16	14					
Norham	564	878	429	436	233	203	564	128	436	233	203					
North	236	836	424	188	101	87	236	148	188	101	87					
Starbuck	526	436	417	395	225	170	526	135	395	225	170					
Westmore	475	848	429	361	194	167	475	92	361	194	167					
	10,356	104	405	8,114	4,606	3,508	10,351	2,242	8,109	4,602	3,507	5	5	4	1	
Kane County																
Aurora	756	618	457	565	341	224	756	161	565	341	224					
Barrington	475	581	426	447	234	213	475	82	393	234	213					
Blackberry	501	408	428	436	262	194	501	135	436	262	194					
Burlington	685	763	433	513	287	226	685	172	513	287	226					
Cambridge	696	144	425	529	324	215	699	166	529	324	215					
Elgin	569	419	442	477	261	216	569	92	477	261	216					
Geneva	475	404	446	313	170	143	475	89	313	170	143					
Hamshire	678	478	426	438	241	197	678	179	438	241	197					
Marquette	558	478	426	438	241	197	558	129	438	241	197					
Plato	796	637	433	573	322	251	796	183	573	322	251					
Ridgely	711	752	433	550	320	230	711	181	550	320	230					
St. Charles	590	749	427	463	241	222	590	130	463	241	222					
Shelburne	590	749	427	463	241	222	590	130	463	241	222					
Virgil	776	614	452	564	330	234	771	182	589	346	243					
	11,019	245	428	8,438	4,480	3,958	11,010	2,580	8,430	4,475	3,955	9	1	8	3	
Kankakee County																
Aroma	607	659	430	435	249	185	607	172	495	249	235					
Franklin	459	718	460	435	270	165	459	104	403	270	165					
Gauver	758	393	431	548	292	256	752	189	543	289	254					
Kankakee	347	417	427	295	136	159	347	132	295	136	159					
Limestone	582	313	427	434	448	241	582	171	448	241	207					
Marquette	451	196	422	349	178	171	451	102	349	178	171					
Norfolk	756	258	427	591	308	283	756	189	591	308	283					
North	559	455	431	494	256	238	559	129	494	256	238					
Princeton	559	455	431	494	256	238	559	129	494	256	238					
Plot	890	641	426	610	322	288	890	190	610	322	288					
Rockville	760	633	431	573	322	251	760	189	573	322	251					
Saline	492	422	423	361	203	158	492	111	361	203	158					
Summer	575	858	425	441	245	196	575	144	441	245	196					
Yellowhead	760	363	429	586	321	265	760	174	586	321	265					
	5,002	512	426	3,816	2,038	1,778	4,992	1,180	3,812	2,038	1,776	10	6	4	2	
Kendall County																
Big Grove	559	512	427	443	238	205	559	116	443	238	205					
Bristol	429	385	426	324	174	150	429	96	324	174	150					
Fox	538	662	426	428	224	204	538	110	428	224	204					
Kendall	432	340	430	435	229	206	432	110	340	229	206					
Little Rock	453	249	423	340	189	151	453	113	340	189	151					
Nauyas	612	970	429	462	245	217	602	154	448	245	217					
Oswego	613	441	457	458	245	213	613	144	458	245	213					

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TABLE 10—Continued

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP	ALL FARM POPULATION						WHITE FARM POPULATION						COLORED FARM POPULATION			
	Total	Per Cent of Total Population 1920	Farm Population per Acre of Land in Farms	10 Years of Age and Over			Total	Under 10 Years of Age	10 Years of Age and Over			Total	Under 10 Years of Age	10 Years of Age and Over		
				Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female			Total	Male	Female
Lake County (Continued)																
Boonville	972	675	010	752	396	356	972	299	752	396	356					
Boonville	577	322	014	441	239	203	577	136	441	239	203					
West Creek	916	618	026	290	357	329	916	290	686	357	329					
Winfield	497	671	031	111	211	199	497	111	383	211	199					
Lapeere County																
Cass	9,760	197	031	2,254	4,030	3,476	9,758	2,254	7,504	4,029	3,475	2	1	1		
Center	516	781	023	101	239	176	516	101	415	239	176					
Clinton	467	028	039	105	362	181	467	105	388	298	188					
Clinton	1,075	025	120	829	463	366	1,176	317	859	463	396					
Dewey	1,195	390	023	165	330	193	1,176	165	403	192	136					
Galena	814	755	014	81	343	183	814	81	271	233	190					
Hanna	312	025	035	73	192	96	312	73	233	192	96					
Johnson	181	732	024	77	144	81	181	77	193	131	63					
Kankakee	164	463	030	88	373	198	164	88	373	198	175					
Kankakee	164	463	030	88	373	198	164	88	373	198	175					
Madison	322	031	090	199	250	147	322	199	250	147	139					
New Durham	517	401	034	91	456	211	517	91	456	211	215					
Noble	439	191	026	91	348	199	439	91	348	199	149					
Prague	295	117	028	89	396	195	295	89	298	208	103					
Sequoia	1,543	024	021	80	264	136	1,543	80	264	136	128					
Stratford	1,023	047	171	655	347	308	1,023	171	655	347	308					
Union	826	826	035	165	375	167	826	165	375	167	168					
Washington	400	670	025	90	300	155	400	90	300	155	137					
Wills	569	828	032	107	402	291	569	107	402	291	291					
Porter County																
Boone	7,199	370	035	1,616	5,883	3,147	7,199	1,616	5,883	3,147	2,796					
Center	517	361	028	71	446	280	517	71	446	280	216					
Clinton	643	066	036	132	492	360	643	132	571	298	273					
Liberty	667	821	019	154	513	255	667	154	513	255	258					
Morgan	650	650	024	149	501	272	650	149	501	272	229					
Placemont	561	036	030	230	638	343	561	230	638	343	290					
Portage	878	490	036	100	373	290	173	473	100	373	290					
Porter	851	851	031	215	656	351	851	215	656	351	305					
Union	421	421	032	85	375	185	421	85	422	225	197					
Washington	558	898	032	129	432	247	558	129	432	247	187					
Westchester	629	180	034	109	520	277	629	109	520	277	243					
Winnebago County																
Kenosha County	6,372	121	044	1,537	4,835	2,681	6,372	1,537	4,835	2,681	2,154					
Brighton	608	897	032	175	523	280	608	175	523	280	234					
Bradford	686	572	039	181	562	282	686	181	562	282	234					
Kenosha City	21	000	116	4	17	9	21	4	17	9	8					
Paris	905	038	187	626	354	272	905	626	354	272	232					
Paris and Prairie	1,468	038	119	448	1,020	572	1,468	448	1,020	572	468					
Randall	464	308	039	119	345	190	464	119	345	190	146					
Salem	375	375	036	145	520	284	375	145	520	284	245					
Somers	1,471	705	067	303	1,078	588	1,471	303	1,078	588	490					
Winnebago	479	308	033	112	367	207	479	112	367	207	160					
Racine County																
Burlington City	10,046	127	052	2,267	7,779	4,316	10,046	2,267	7,779	4,316	3,463					
Burlington City	853	065	038	21	14	5	853	21	7	5	9					
Dodge	732	732	038	180	370	203	732	180	973	370	303					
Dodge	2,734	085	035	1,160	1,570	312	2,734	1,160	1,570	312	1,470					







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Date Due

FEB 13 1981

FEB 18 1981 REC'D

MAY 20 1981

